

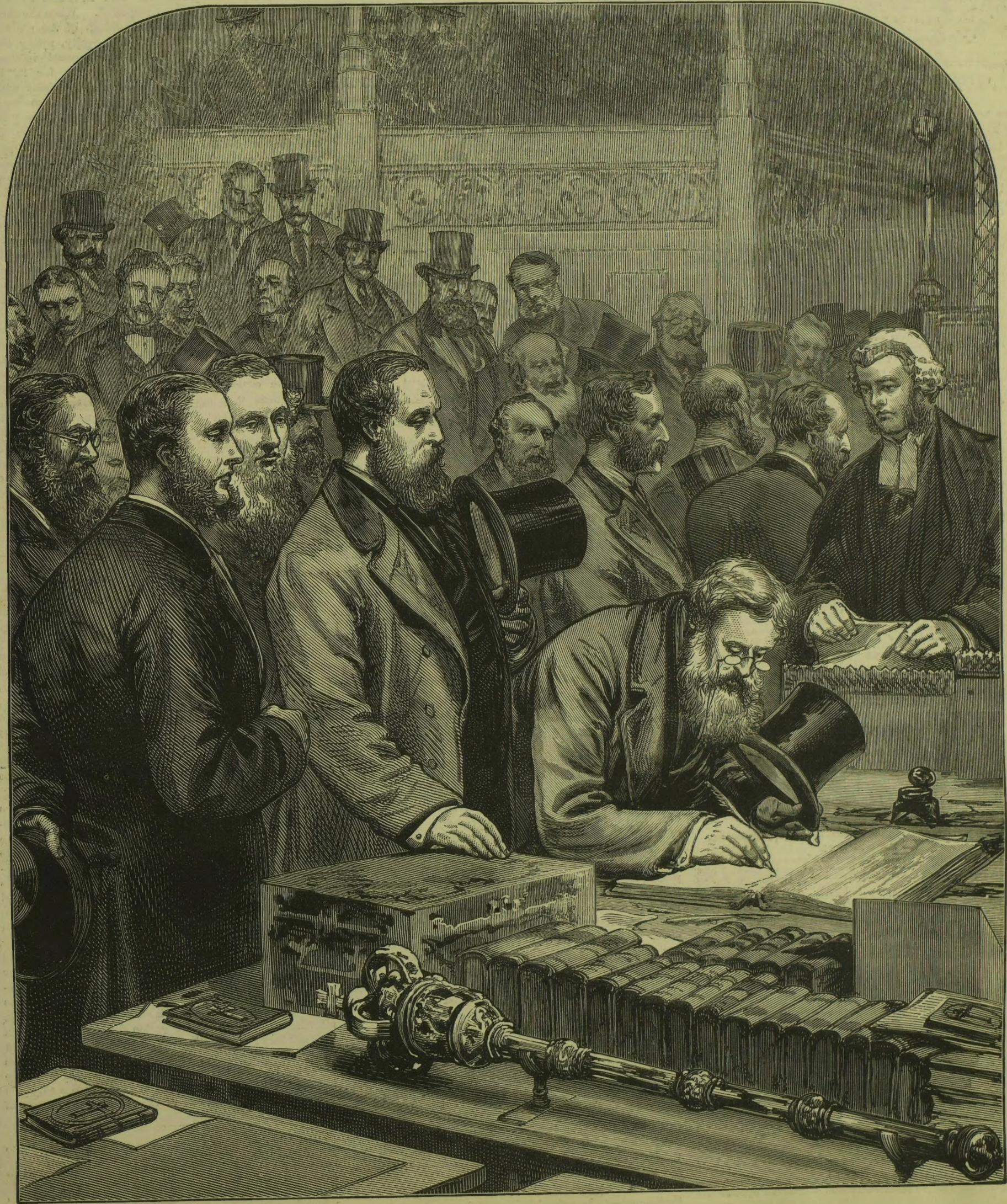
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON VIEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2136.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } BY POST, 6½D.



THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS: MEMBERS SIGNING THE ROLL OF PARLIAMENT.—SEE PAGE 457.

## BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Adisham Rectory, the Lady Victoria Villiers, of a son, stillborn.

On the 3rd inst., at 3, Stratford-place, Cavendish-square, the Countess of Limerick, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult., at the parish church, Huyton, near Liverpool, by the Rev. C. E. Hornby, Vicar of Ebrington, Gloucestershire, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. O. L. Penrhyn, Vicar of Huxton, and the Rev. T. Charnier, Rector of Halewood, the Rev. S. A. K. Sylvester, third son of George Mairis Sylvester, Esq., of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Harriet Eliza, eldest daughter of Henry H. Hornby, Esq., of Wheat Hill, Huyton.

On the 21st ult., at the parish church of Tolley, South Wales, by the Rev. James Chichester, Rector of Clovelly, North Devon, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. D. D. Rees, Vicar of Tolley, Thomas Newton, second son of it, M. Lecke, Esq., of Longford, Newport, Shropshire, to Annabella Mary, only daughter of the late Sir James W. Drummond, Bart., of Edwinstow, Carmarthen, and Hawthorne, Midlothian.

On the 12th ult., at St. Peter's Rectory (Protestant Episcopal), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D., Rector, Wyndham Richard Thomas Bates, youngest son of the late Dr. Edward Bates, of Cowbridge and St. Bride's Major, Glamorganshire, to Annie R. Burch, youngest daughter of William C. Burch, Esq., of Gloucester City, New Jersey, U.S. America.

On the 28th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Leamington, Wilfrid Francis Anderton, of Haughton, Lancashire, to Mary Louisa Frances, only daughter of the late Joseph F. Tempest, and niece of the late Sir Charles Tempest, Bart.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., drowned in the Granary, Cambridge, Stephen, aged 19, undergraduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge; and Charles Edward, aged 18, student of Clifton College, only children of J. Ray Eddy, The Grange, Carleton, Skipton.

On the 30th ult., at No. 9, Raby-place, Bath, Sir Edward Eyre Williams, aged 66.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

## SUNDAY, MAY 9.

Sunday after Ascension. Half-quarter day.  
Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx., John i. 1-29. Evening Lessons: Deut. xxiv., or Joshua i.; 2 Thess. 1. New moon, 6.16 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Kempe; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Wood, Vicar of Croydon.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.; 7 p.m., Rev. Stopford Brooke.

## MONDAY, MAY 10.

National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mrs. Garrett-Anderson on Educational Pressure).  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Sir William Thomson on Improvements in his Patent Compass).  
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.  
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Professor Wace on "The Data of Ethics").  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Edis on Art Decoration and Furniture).

## TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Drawingroom to be held by the Queen, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on Wind and Weather).  
Horticultural Society, 1 p.m.  
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.  
Printers' Pension Corporation, anniversary festival, Freemasons' Tavern.  
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Major-Gen. H. Y. Scott, Mr. G. R. Redgrave, Mr. E. A. Bernays, and Mr. J. Grant on Portland Cement).  
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer on the Botanical Enterprise of the Empire).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. E. B. Aveling on the Nervous Centres in Animals).  
Races: Newmarket and York.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

University of London, Presentation Day, 2 p.m.  
Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, St. Paul's Cathedral, sermon in Horticulture and Metallurgy.  
Horological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Chandler Roberts on some Applications of the Microphone).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. Charles Wood on the Utilisation and Properties of Blast Furnace Slag).  
Anniversaries: London Missionary Society, 8 a.m.; Royal Naval Female School Society, Whitehall-yard, 8 p.m.; Band of Hope Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.  
Races: Doncaster Spring Meeting.

## THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Drawingroom to be held by the Queen, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Light and Colour).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.  
Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Phené on Travels in Asia Minor).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Easter Law Sittings end.  
Oxford Easter Term ends.  
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS first published, 1842.  
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.  
Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Lord Reay on Certain Aspects of Social Democracy in Germany, 9 p.m.).  
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.  
New Shakespeare's Treatment of Fate and Free-will.  
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Gaelic Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. D. Campbell on James IV. and his Period in Gaelic).  
Races: Lewes Spring Meeting.

## SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.  
Scotch quarter-day ("Whit Sunday").  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on the Damastists before Shakespeare).

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—Best Entertainment in the World. Special Engagement of all the Star Artistes. Every Evening at Eight. Miss Nellie Power, Messrs. G. H. Macleod, Arthur Roberts, John Le Clair, Joe Lawrence, J. F. Brian, Miss Violet Tyrrell, Professor Marks, and John Morris, the famous Mystic Change Artist. Grand Ballet Divertissement from the PERI OF PERU at Nine—M. Dewinne, Miles, Alice Holt, Aguzzi, Broughton, Powell, and the Corps de Ballet. SNOWBALL BALLET at 10.15. Prices, 6d. to £2 2s.

CANTERBURY.—Great Success of the Grand Spectacular SNOWBALL BALLET. Novel Effects, received with unanimous applause. Arranged by M. Dewinne. Première Danseuse, Mlle. Ada, supported by M. Miles, Broughton, Powell, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

LYCEUM.—MERCHANT OF VENICE (180th time). Every Evening at 8.15. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Morning Performances, Saturdays, May 8 and 15, at Two o'clock.

LYCEUM.—On THURSDAY, MAY 20, BENEFIT of Miss ELLEN TERRY. The Performance will commence at a Quarter to Eight o'clock with THE MERCHANT OF VENICE (terminating with the Trial Scene). Portia, Miss Ellen Terry; Shylock, Mr. Irving. After which will be produced, for the first time, an Idyll, in one Act, entitled IOLANTHE, adapted and rewritten by W. G. Wills from Henrik Ibsen's poem "King René's Daughter." Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving.

THE MOORE and BURGESS EASTER HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AT THREE and EIGHT. New and Luxurious Fautuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.30. No Fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; followed by ROTTEN ROW, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with THREE FLATS, by Arthur A'Beckett; Music by Edward Marlois. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s.

MUSICAL UNION.—Dr. HANS VON BÜLOW, TUESDAY, MAY 11. Quartet, 82, in F, Haydn; Trio in D, op. 70, Beethoven; Quintet, B flat, Mendelssohn. Piano Solos—Scherzo, op. 4, Brahms; Notturno, No. 3, op. 9, Chopin; and Clunt Polonais de Chopin, varie. Liszt.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Queen's Piccadilly. Executants—Papini, Wiener, Holland, Hanau and Lassere. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., and Ollivier, Bond-street; and Austin, at the Hall. Prof. Ella, Director.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION now open at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six Daily. Admission, 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street (Entrance from Muddox-street).—NOW OPEN.—Hans Makart's Great Pictures, "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," "The Silver Wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria," and other Pictures by eminent French Artistes. Admission, 1s. Descriptive Catalogue, 6d.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.	WIND.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.					
April 25	29.942	48.3	34.9	62° 0° 10-10	56.9	44.0	W. N.W. N.	197 0° 005
26	30.015	41.5	34.3	77° 7°	50.4	37.5	N. N.N.E.	333 0° 010
27	30.131	42.5	33.6	73° 7°	49.4	35.6	N.N.E. N.E.	440 0° 005
28	30.039	41.5	38.1	80° 10°	50.3	40.4	N.N.E. N.E.	458 0° 000
29	30.249	44.5	31.4	63° 5°	51.9	39.6	N.N.E. N.E.	500 0° 000
30	30.388	41.6	32.9	66° 4°	55.6	38.2	N.N.E. N.E. E.	355 0° 005*
May 1	30.120	44.9	37.1	76°	55.9	33.8	E. N.E.	157 0° 000

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.933 29.982 30.163 30.048 30.215 30.394 30.219  
Temperature of Air .. .. 51° 0° 44° 20 46° 5° 48° 20 47° 10 46° 70 48° 20  
Temperature of Evaporation .. .. 44° 10 41° 50 41° 0° 43° 00 42° 20 40° 60 42° 60  
Direction of Wind .. .. NW. N. NE. NE. NE. NE. NE. NE. NE. NE.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m h m a m h m h m a m h m h m a m h m h m a m h m h m a m	1 50 2 10 2 25 2 42 3 0 3 17 3 33 3 30 4 8 1 25 4 43 5 0 5 18 5 40					

## PRESENTATION PLATE.

With next week's Number will be given

A THREE-PAGE ENGRAVING,

## THE NEW LIBERAL CABINET,

DRAWN BY F. DADD.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

The meeting of Parliament on Thursday week, the unanimous election by the House of Commons of Mr. Brand as Speaker, the issue of writs for the re-election of those Members of the House who have been appointed to Posts of Official trust by the Crown, the complete construction of a Liberal Administration, the first Cabinet Council, and the adjournment of Parliament over the Whitsuntide holidays, bring to a close one of the most remarkable political conflicts of modern times. A month—a little month—has sufficed to put a new aspect upon the public policy of the Nation. The Constituencies have done their work. An Executive has been appointed to give practical effect to the will they have expressed. A great calm has followed a great storm, and the gallant bark has ridden triumphantly through the tempest into deep and tranquil water. The crisis through which we have passed so suddenly, and yet so safely, has tested the stability of the unwritten Constitution of the Country, as well as the character of the people to which it has been handed down from generation to generation; and both have been found fully competent to bear the strain put upon them. This is, perhaps, the main source of gratification opened by the issue of the recent General Election. Nothing can be said to have failed. All the forces which go to make up popular opinion have exerted themselves to the utmost, and the end has been brought about without any breakdown—without any dangerous complication, and, we think we may say, without any incertitude as to the sense in which it is to be interpreted.

The country has passed under the dominion of a New Parliament—to be guided in its work by another Administration. Already signs of the change begin to show them-

selves. There is a visible budding forth of fresh hopes. One is made sensible that not only in this kingdom, but all over Europe, an influence has sprung up which may be made potent for good. Liberty breaks forth into smiles, as if assured of a prosperous future. Where despair was beginning to reign, hope is now predominant. Nothing, of course, has been done as yet—not much, perhaps, need be done, at least for the present. But all who have sighed for greater freedom, and who of late have seemed to sigh in vain, are plucking up heart and are anticipating brighter days. The air has become vernal, balmy, exhilarating. Somehow or other, the "iron and blood" of Continental despotism has been made conscious that it is not the strongest power upon earth, and that it has to reckon henceforth, as the traveller in the fable, not with blustering winds, but with the genial warmth of the shining sun. England need not aim at supremacy in the councils of Europe; need not strive to out-voice the utterances of strong military Powers. Her example carries with it, silent as it is, sufficient weight to make it respected. When she shows herself to the other great communities of the globe as intent upon truth, peace, freedom, equity, rather than upon her own selfish interests, or supposed interests, she takes at once, without clamouring for it, the lead which, not she, demands, but the principles which she advocates and the spirit in which she urges them demand, at the hands of other States. The "still small voice" prevails, where the wind and the fire and the earthquake would have failed. Moral force is more than a match for physical violence, and the moral force of England will make itself felt in multitudinous ways in which the might of her arms could have done little save to increase existing confusion.

Whilst much is to be fairly anticipated from the altered tone of our Foreign Policy—more, perhaps, than from diplomatic strategy—popular anticipation will have chief regard to legislative development and progress at home. Much is expected from a Liberal Administration—much that it will be found unable to accomplish—but much also that will tend to adapt the laws of the country to the ever-growing wants of society. The constituencies have left the initiation of domestic reforms to the statesman whom the Crown has thought fit to designate for this purpose; and we believe they are well disposed to wait with patience and with confidence the measures which her Majesty's Government may agree to submit to the wisdom of Parliament. The general scope of these measures and the limits within which they will range appear to be pretty generally understood. Nor is there any great difference of opinion in regard to the order in which it will be most expedient that they should be introduced. Finance comes first. It is essential that we should know precisely where we stand; what are to be our outgoings and our income; how a balance of the one with the other may be best struck; and what sacrifices we shall be compelled to make in order to place the money affairs of the Kingdom upon a satisfactory basis. The state of Ireland has to be considered; the laws relating to land, especially in so far as they affect the relation of Landlords to Tenants, call for prompt and impartial readjustment; County government has to be reorganised; the assimilation of the County to the Borough Franchise, and a consequent redistribution of Parliamentary Seats, will be part of the business of the Parliament just returned. All this will require much time—in fact, several successive Sessions of hard work. We have little fear, however, as to its being done, and in the end, we hope, well done. The Representative Body, as well as her Majesty's Ministers, are not disinclined to set about the grand enterprise to which, implicitly at least, they are pledged, and this is one of the cases in which it is not only legitimate, but is obligatory in reason, to look forward to a large measure of success.

We think it quite unnecessary to discuss the various theories which have been broached to account for the unexpected issue of the General Election. Some of them are not entirely devoid of substance, some of them are puerile and even self-contradictory. Most of them are afterthoughts suggested to explain the wide difference that has obtained between what actually is and what it was expected to be. In our view, there is no necessity to call in the aid of great ingenuity to interpret what has taken place. The judgment of the Country has been definitely pronounced upon the sole issue put before it and expounded with the utmost elaboration on all sides. Electors knew what they were asked to do, and they did it. Circumstances may change their mind as to persons, but not as to main principles.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been a little way out of town since I last had the honour to address the readers of the "Echoes," and my first duty, after respectfully saluting them, is to thank the gentleman who, during more than five months, has been so kind as to fill—and ably fill—my place in this column. I failed to carry out the programme which I had proposed to myself when I left this country last November. I intended to have gone to Florida, and to have come home by way of the West Indies. When I was at New Orleans I was, it is true, within forty-eight hours' steaming from Havana; but I did not go there, neither did I proceed to Florida. I went, instead, to Chicago, and so across the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras Nevadas to San Francisco, California. I was sorely tempted to come back by way of Australia and Japan; but I had been dropping boxes and portmanteaus at divers hotels all along a route of 3500 miles, in order to lighten my *impedimenta*, and I was forced to return by the way which I had gone in order to pick up my baggage. As a partial compensation for missing Japan, I turned off to left when I reached Ogden, in Utah, a thousand miles from San Francisco, on my homeward route, and travelled "Down Among the Mormons," at Great Salt Lake City. A queer city and a queerer people. I need scarcely say that I am heartily glad to find myself at home again in good health and with a prodigious appetite for hard work. Nor need I say that I am as heartily and humbly grateful for the mercies which have been vouchsafed to me; and for the abundant kindness and courtesy extended to me and mine by the great and generous American people.

I went to the last concert for the present season of the People's Entertainment Society at the Lammas Hall, Battersea, last Saturday night. The hall was crammed, and there must have been between five and six hundred people present, mainly belonging to the very poorest classes of working men. Their wives were, in kindness, not allowed to come; it being not thought advisable to interfere with their marketing, and their children-washing and general fixing up duties at home. Admission was altogether free, and the audience behaved themselves as well as though they had been such an audience as one usually finds at morning concerts at Willis's Rooms, or at an evening one at St. James's Hall. The entertainment was varied and pleasing. Madame Antoinette Sterling's magnificent contralto voice was heard to great advantage in "Twenty-One," by Molloy; in "Darby and Joan," by the same composer; and two or three fine old English songs, the names of which I forgot. A very fine tenor was revealed in Mr. Radland; and Police-Sergeant Marriner, who has a capital baritone voice, sang "Honest Heart," composed by Lady Lindsay (of Balcarres). The Viscountess Folkestone sang with exquisite taste and feeling, and was deservedly encored. There were violin, harp, and piano solos; and the pleasant proceedings were brought to a close by the present of a handsome and tasteful illuminated testimonial address, subscribed for and executed by the working men of Battersea, to Mr. Charles Bethune, the promoter and the indefatigable organiser of these entertainments.

This is the Society of whose doings I have more than once told my readers, and in aid of whose microscopically small sums a splendid morning concert at a guinea a ticket was given last year in Sir Coutts Lindsay's large studio in Cromwell-place, South Kensington. Enough money accrued from this concert (at which the Princess Mary and "all the Duchesses" were present) to enable the Society to tide over another season; but by this time, I apprehend, the cost of hiring halls, gas-lighting, printing, and so forth, has brought their balance in hand to about a parity with Mr. Bob Sawyer's annual profits from the chemist and druggist's business—profits which, as that distinguished general practitioner put it, "might be put in a wine-glass and covered over with a gooseberry-leaf."

I anticipate immense entertainment from the perusal of Mr. John Hollingshead's "Plain English," which I imagined, when I first saw it advertised, to be a philological work, but which I gather, from an early copy sent me by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, to be a series of essays, in the Hollingsheadian or Sledge-Hammer style, on those matters theatrical with which he is so eminently conversant. The manager of the Gaiety Theatre begins well:

I am now a licensed dealer in legs, short skirts, French adaptations, taste, and the musical glasses. I am no longer a professional writer toiling for my living, but an amateur writing when I think I have something to say. Perhaps I am mistaken, perhaps not. I regard the literary man, or the writing-machine, as a barrel-organ made with a certain number of tunes, and no more. These tunes may be played over and over again as long as the public will listen, but they can neither be added to nor diminished.

Yes, John Hollingshead, nothing can stop the literary barrel-organ—nothing but dire disease, nothing but brain paralysis, nothing but Death. I have been trying during the last five months to put a few tunes to my own wretched little instrument—the "Down in Dixie" or "Mississippi" tune, the "Great Western" or "Rocky Mountain" tune, the Eldorado or California tune, but Mr. Hollingshead (like Mr. Dick in the story) sets us all right, and I feel that I have been only grinding the old tunes over again.

At the same time, J. H., when you do, as an amateur, condescend to quote an anecdote in print, you might quote it accurately. The "gentle and mysterious Junius" when he called David Garrick a vagabond did not tell him to "attend" to his pantomimes. Old "Stat Nominis Umbra" had, at least, the merit of writing plain English, and he wrote: "Now mark me, Vagabond—keep to your pantomimes." To "attend to," in the sense of keeping to or minding, is not plain English, and is affectation. Again, O Prester John of the Strand, the cynical foreigner did not say that the English people had forty religions and only one fish sauce. He said that we had fifty religions and only one sauce—for fish and for everything else; and that was melted butter. But who

was the cynical foreigner? Voltaire. I admit that I am not quite certain in the matter. And was it the same cynical foreigner who observed, as a proof of our national eccentricity, that we were accustomed to cut off the tails of our horses and the heads of our Kings?

A curious and interesting experiment is, I notice, to take place at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Monday next, the 10th. A French matinée is to be given, the entertainment being "L'Aventurière," of Emile Augier, and the performers will be, with one exception (M. Marius, of Geneviève de Brabant fame, who has long been domiciled among us), English actors and actresses. "L'Aventurière" will be played by Miss Geneviève Ward. I note several names in the "cast," which, from an Anglo-French point of view, present no purport or significance to me. Stay, there is Mr. Horace Wigan, who should be as perfect a French scholar as was his lamented brother Alfred. Touching Miss Geneviève Ward, not the slightest fear need be entertained of that gifted, graceful, and versatile lady proving inadequate to the task which she has imposed on herself. She is as completely Anglo-French as Sir Richard Wallace, and as Franco-English as M. Waddington. When to this is added that she speaks Italian, Spanish, and German as the natives of those countries do, and that when I first had the honour to meet her she could speak Russian fluently, some faint idea may be gained of the linguistic attainments of the eminent *tragédienne* and charming heroine of "Forget-me-Not."

In one of a capital series of papers called "How to Dine," in the Ladies' *Gazette of Fashion*, by my excellent friend Miss Mary Hooper, I see set down in a menu for the month of May a dish by the name of *Pommes de Terre au Maître d'Hôtel*. I call Miss Hooper my excellent friend, although I never set eyes upon her in all my life; but she will pardon me, I hope, knowing as she does that I consider her little cookery books to be eminently practical and sensible. But to our menu. Potatoes served with a sauce of minced parsley and butter are very nice; but, my dear Miss Hooper, there is not, to my knowledge, in the French *cuisine* any such dish as "*pommes de terre au maître d'hôtel*." It should be "*à la maître d'hôtel*." "*Maître d'hôtel*" is certainly masculine; but the poor man is not one of the ingredients of his own sauce, as Miss Hooper's way of putting it would seem to imply. It should be "*à la*" not "*au*," for the reason that "*façon*"—mode, or manner—is sub-understood; and "*façon*" is feminine. Thus "*boudins à la Richelieu*." M. de Richelieu was a Duke. "*Côtelettes à la Soubise*." M. de Soubise was a Prince. For further information I refer Miss Hooper to Beauvilliers, Jules Gouffé, Ude, and Carême.

I will not refer her to the French Puzzle Editor of the *World*. That awful man fills me with terror and amazement. He has bidden his readers, this week, translate some fearfully recondite expressions used in one of George Sand's novels—expressions which I should say would be utterly incomprehensible to ninety out of every hundred very fair Anglo-French scholars. He is a terrible man. Do you remember his exceptionally thorny enigma:—What did Le Franc de Pompignan mean when he told François Villon that the "Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles" were written by Babet la Bouquetière; and what curious dilemma in French Syntax is explained by the statement? And again, translate into French "The old son of a gun hitched up his mainbraces, hoisted his anchor hard apeak, and shivering his timbers, yelled, 'Give the Buoy at the Nore a round dozen for sending a valentine to Point de Galle.'" My memory, I fear, is failing, and I may not be quite accurate in my quotations from the French Puzzle Editor; but what I can remember was, as the song said, "Certainly very much like it."

Talking of cookery, I was only able to bring home the recipes for three culinary novelties. At least, they were novelties to me. Both came from New Orleans. Did you ever try white mulligatawny? When I call it white, I mean that the soup which I tasted at a wondrously well-cooked dinner in the Crescent City was only a shade darker than *potage à la Reine*. It was a very pale gold—paler than the "Golden Stairs" in Mr. E. Burne Jones's beauteous picture at the Grosvenor Gallery. Number two. Did you ever try fried plantain with roast turkey? It beats cranberry sauce into very minute fragments indeed—into Turkish bonds, so to speak. Number three. Did you ever taste the exquisitely pungent and toothsome condiment used in Creole cookery as a fish sauce, and called "tabasco"? I wonder whether Fortnum and Mason or Barto Valle has got any "tabasco." It is as potent in degree as Angosturas bitters; and a drop or two shaken through a quill at the mouth of the bottle will be sufficient "sauce for the fish."

Returning for a moment to the subject of Anglo-French, I really and seriously wish to ask the really erudite but somewhat too pedagogic French Puzzle Editor of the *World* a question. French and English society in the capital of the State of Louisiana are, as you will be aware, strangely mixed, or rather strangely juxtaposed: still, the Creole section of the New Orleans community boast that they speak very pure French—the French of the eighteenth century—and not the Boulevard *argot* of the present day. Now, one day, I saw written up over an old clothes shop in the Rue Dauphine, which is in the French quarter of the city, this announcement: "*Vente et achat d'habits de seconde main*." Is "*seconde main*" pure or impure French? And if it be pure, why are secondhand things in France at the present day called "*d'occasion*"? I have no Littré on my shelves, or I would not ask the question.

G. A. S.

It is now definitely announced that peerages of the United Kingdom will be conferred upon Mr. Lowe, Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Mr. Cowper-Temple, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Lord Reay.

## THE HANOVER GALLERY.

This new Gallery, at 47, New Bond-street, which opened last week, owes its name, we suppose, to Hanover-square behind. The entrance, which is in Maddox-street, consists of a handsome pedimented portal and vestibule of Renaissance character, and the gallery to which these conduct us is of considerable size and tastefully fitted; but the lighting from the roof is ill-managed. The proprietor of the Gallery had, we understand, designed to promote, under the appellation of "L'Union des Artistes," exhibitions here of easel and cabinet works by French and other foreign painters; but the realisation of this intention has been delayed and partially frustrated, so far, by it is said, the jealousies and rivalries of certain successful French artists, who will not exhibit in company.

Meanwhile, till the original scheme may be matured, Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefevre, the well-known successors to Mr. Gambard, have undertaken the management, and they have filled the body of the gallery with the great picture, by Hans Makart, of the "Entry of Charles V. into Antwerp," and the very extensive series of sketches made by the same Viennese painter as designs for the remarkable allegorical procession commemorative of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Austria, which took place at Vienna in April of last year. The picture of Charles the Fifth's entry into Antwerp is so well known from its exhibition at Paris two years back (where it won a grand medal of honour), and from photographs, that a description will hardly be expected, especially as a full account of the picture (as also of the Wedding Procession series) is to be had in the gallery. Suffice it to say that this vast work, measuring about 33 feet long, is a well-arranged composition of innumerable figures, those of the nearest plane being colossal, embodying Albrecht Dürer's references to Charles's Entry in his "Diary," and particularly his allusions to the "fair ladies," said to be among the noblest of Antwerp, who, according to a custom at that time on festive occasions, appeared in the ceremony under an allegorical guise nearly nude. The Wedding Procession series, which is also full of allegorical motives, and of historical costumes of the time of Albert Dürer, consists of no less than thirty-three separately framed groups of many figures, nearly every group associated with a sumptuous car decorated with emblematical devices and allegorical models. The series cannot fail to recall the wood-cut designs of Hans Burgmaier and Albert Dürer for the Triumph of Maximilian, but which were not intended to be carried out, as this series was under the superintendence of the artist himself. Each group and car represents one or more of the trade guilds of the Austrian empire, with much of the paraphernalia of the various callings, and accompanied by heralds, bearers of banners and "cartouches" with explanatory inscriptions, musicians, and marshalling officers, mounted and on foot. To the honour of the artist be it said that this great work, upon which he was engaged more than two years, was entirely gratuitous. Bearing in mind the rapidity with which the designs were produced, the wealth of invention displayed and the command of the resources of decorative colour are most extraordinary. Each is a picture complete in itself; and the series is, we understand, to be sold in detail. In the large canvas of the Entry similar powers are evinced on a larger scale in a more exacting comprehensive subject and of higher range, but force of effect is obtained by so plentiful a use of bitumen that the required open-air aspect is in a great measure sacrificed.

Besides these works by Mackart there is, however, a small collection of pictures in the upper part of the gallery by eminent foreign artists, living and deceased. Of these the following are new to us:—By Meissonier, three of his microscopic works of the very finest, choicest quality. "Muskeeters on the March" represents a small party of these mounted soldiers traversing, the tails of their horses towards us, a plain chequered by the sun and shade of a spring day. "Le Connoisseur" (a subject too often repeated in the French school), shows a gentleman in costume of the seventeenth century regarding a picture on an easel, his head cocked on one side with an assumption of dubious critical deliberation, while the artist waits submissively for his opinion. "A Squire" represents a country gentleman, dressed after the fashion of the time of Louis XIII., in the wavering lights and shades of a sunny garden walk. In the way of realistic representation these pictures are technically simply perfect; and there is nothing more to be said. There is a strange *tour de force* by the Franco-Belgian Alfred Stevens, an artist whose questionable taste is apt to incline to the Parisian demi-monde, but whom no painter living has a finer faculty for hitting artistic hues and tones in their subtlest relations. The picture to which we refer (40) represents a luxuriously appointed drawing-room, with two ladies "receiving" a third. It is painted on glass placed over the ordinary canvas, the ground-work lines of the design being made on the canvas beneath and preserved, so as to show through narrow interstices left in the painting. The glass may cause the pigments to "bear out" with more of the juicy richness they have when wet than an absorbent ground would permit, while the shadowy spaces of canvas, on a slightly removed plane showing through a transparent medium, seem to help the illusion of the representation. But so obvious a trick to juggle with the eye as this last is unworthy a painter capable of realising with such brilliant truth the mirrors, gilding, furniture, and two, at least, of the figures in this sparkling interior. "Idle Moments" (46), a lady in white looking over a portfolio in a richly furnished studio or boudoir, by the German painter F. Rumpf, may owe some of its extraordinary force and intensity to the influence of Muncaksy (to which earlier works by this artist testified); but it is distinguished by a feeling for beauty and a completeness of modelling which would be looked for in vain in the audacious productions of the eccentric Hungarian. Mr. Heilbuth's picture of Cardinals saluting in their favourite promenade on the Pincio we have seen before at the French Gallery. There are, besides, examples of Henriette Browne, Rousseau, Corot (four), Millet, Diaz, J. Dupré, Daubigny, Troyon, Edouard Frère; Rosa Bonheur, "Bouc et Chevre;" Willems; Gabriel Max, a small replica of "Margaret in the 'Walpurgis Night,'" Fagerlin, Schindler, Jutz, &c.

The Congress of the British Archaeological Association is to be held this year at Devizes, Wiltshire.

A conversazione was held on Monday night at the rooms of the Medical Society, when the annual oration marking the close of a session was delivered by Dr. W. H. Broadbent, F.R.C.P. The president of the Society, Mr. Gant, F.R.C.S., presided.

The Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, which the Corporation of that city acquired some years ago for town-improvements, was on Tuesday sold by auction to Councillor D. Radcliffe, for £20,000. A quantity of other real estate was also sold by the Corporation, and the total amount realised was £62,405.

The Boxhill coach will recommence running next Saturday. There will be an important alteration in the route. After leaving Mitcham, the coach will proceed, via Sutton and Cheam, to Epsom, &c., passing through some very pretty country. The coach will leave Hatchett's at 10.45 a.m., and the Golden Cross Hotel, facing the Railway Station, Charing-Cross, at 10.50 a.m., every day, Sundays excepted.



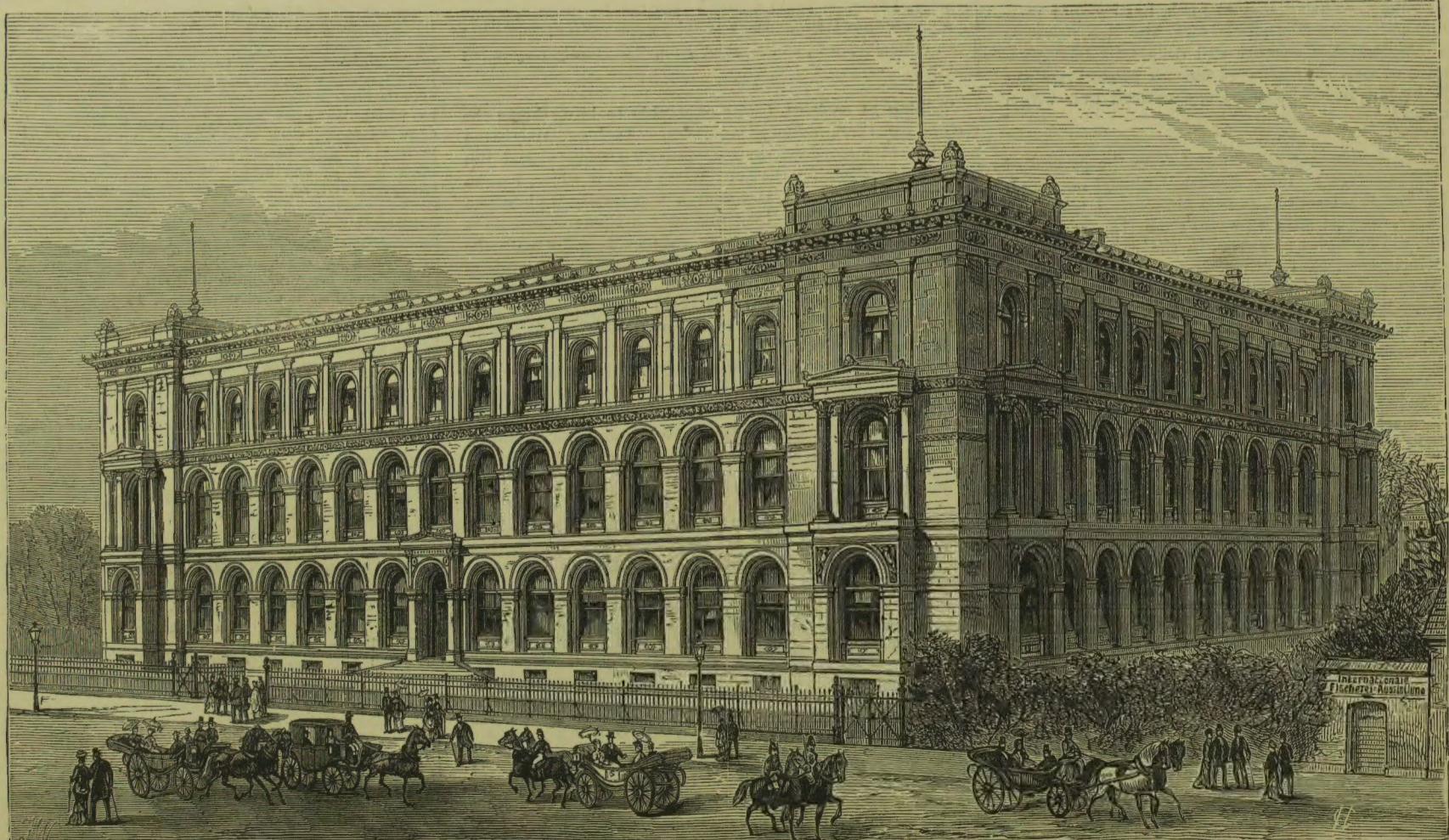
RUSSIAN SKETCHES: TEACHING COSSACKS TO RIDE.—SEE PAGE 446.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

This exhibition was opened on the 20th ult., by the Crown Prince of Prussia and Germany, in the Agricultural Museum at Berlin, of which we give an illustration. It is very extensive and various, both as regards the interesting collection of living fish, and that of many descriptions of fishing-tackle, which have been gathered from all parts of the world, and the great variety of smoked, preserved, and tinned fish. China, Japan, Holland, Germany, America, England, Russia, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Austria-Hungary are all more or less represented. It is, in fact, as the Commissioner

of the United States remarked, "a union of all nations of the earth in a comparative and competitive display of the wealth of their rivers, lakes, and seas, and the ingenuity with which the inhabitants of the waters are laid under contribution to furnish food, clothing, and ornament for mankind." It must be confessed, however, that the British department is quite inadequate; there is no attempt, indeed, to represent the immense marine fisheries belonging to this country. Mr. Frank Buckland has contributed a series of casts and photographs of salmon and various river fish, some of which will be quite new to the majority of German visitors. Messrs. Bartlett and Sons, of Redditch, furnish the only large case which the British

Department contains. This is full of a great variety of hooks and fishing-tackle. Messrs. MacCombie and Co., of Peterhead, Scotland, have sent a very neatly-made model showing the mode in which herrings are salted and packed ready for export. Mr. DeCant, of Great Yarmouth, exhibits a new deep-sea trawling-net, which appears to possess certain advantages over the present system. He has also a crab and lobster trap, which is so constructed as to allow under-sized fish to escape. With the exception of these, there is very little of interest in the British portion; in fact, almost our whole show is contained in a room some 25 feet square, which is about one fourth of the space that was allotted to us.



THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM, BERLIN, WHERE THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION IS HELD.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



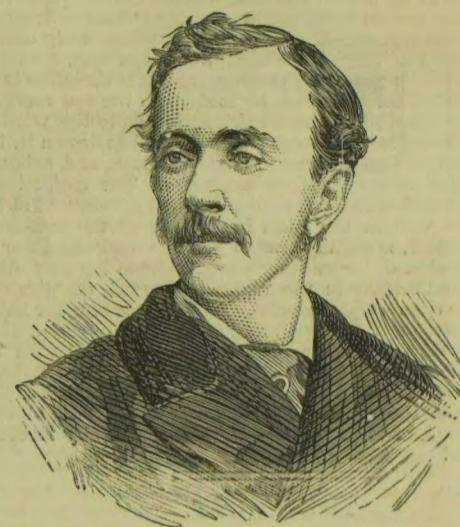
MR. J. F. B. FIRTH (CHELSEA).

Mr. Joseph F. Bottomley Firth, one of an old Quaker family of Huddersfield. Born about 1842; educated at University of London, where he graduated LL.B. Called to Bar at Middle Temple June, 1866, joined North-Eastern Circuit, practising at West Riding Sessions, Leeds, and Hull Borough Sessions. Was recently elected a member of London School Board for Chelsea division. One of Committee of the Liberation Society. Author of treatise on Municipal Government of London.



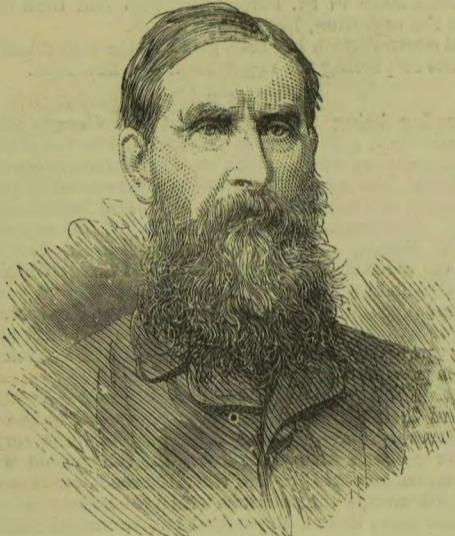
MR. ARTHUR COHEN, Q.C. (SOUTHWARK).

Son of late Mr. Benjamin Cohen, of Richmond; nephew to Sir Moses Montefiore. Born 1830; educated University College, London, and Magdalene College, Cambridge; fifth Wrangler, 1853. Obtained studentship for Bar, May, 1857; was called in that year, joined Home (now South-Eastern) Circuit, attended Surrey Sessions. Q.C. in 1874. Judge of Cinque Ports; standing counsel to University of Cambridge; junior counsel for this country in Geneva Arbitration.



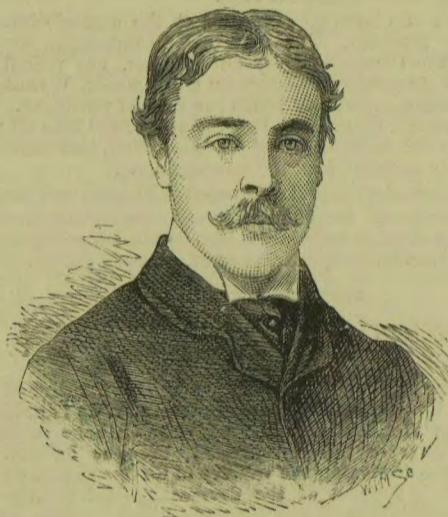
HON. A. H. G. GREY (SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND).

Hon. Albert Henry George Grey, son of late General Hon. Charles Grey, and nephew and heir presumptive to Earl Grey, K.G. Was born 1851; educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1873. Is magistrate for Northumberland. Contested the county with Mr. E. Ridley, Conservative, April, 1878, when a tie occurred, both polling 2912. Mr. Grey did not contest the seat on scrutiny, and it was adjudged to Mr. Ridley.



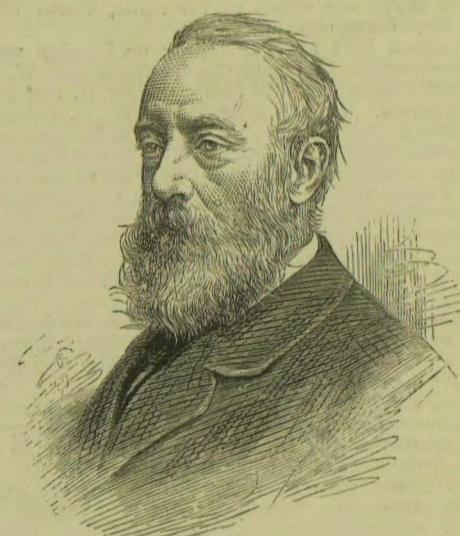
MR. R. LEAKE (SOUTH-EAST LANCASHIRE).

Son of late Mr. R. Leake, Manchester, and Mary, daughter of Mr. W. Lockett, first Mayor, Salford. Head of firm, Lockett, Leake, and Co., engravers for calico-printing. Leader Liberal party, Salford election 1868, Manchester elections 1874, 1876, 1880. President Salford Liberal Association 1870. Manchester Reform Club 1877. Manchester Liberal Association. Polled S.-E. Lancashire 11,313 votes, 2135 above highest former elections. Married (secondly) daughter of Mr. Wright Turner.



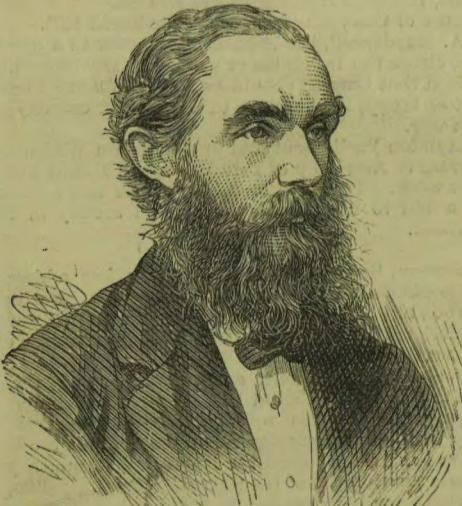
HON. G. H. C. LEIGH (SOUTH WARWICKSHIRE).

Hon. Gilbert Henry Chandos Leigh, eldest son of the present (second) Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, by his marriage with Lady Caroline Amelia Grosvenor, fifth daughter of Richard, second Marquis of Westminster. He was born in 1851, educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Oxford; B.A., 1874; M.A., 1878. Is Captain of Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Warwickshire.



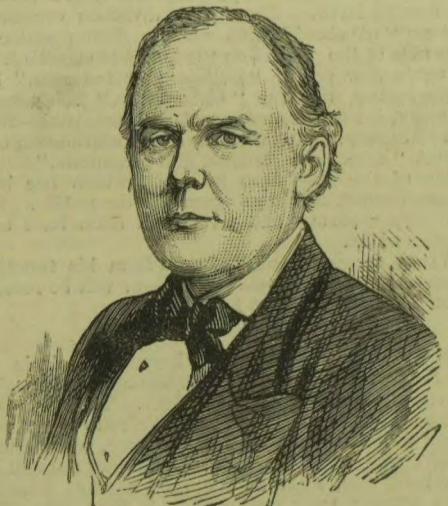
MR. WILLIAM CODDINGTON (BLACKBURN).

Eldest son of late Mr. William D. Coddington, of Blackburn, Lancashire, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Robert Hopwood. Was born in 1830. Is one of a family largely connected with the manufacturing interest. A magistrate for county of Leicester. Married, in 1861, Sarah Catherine, daughter of late Mr. William Thomas Hall, of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Is elected as a Conservative.



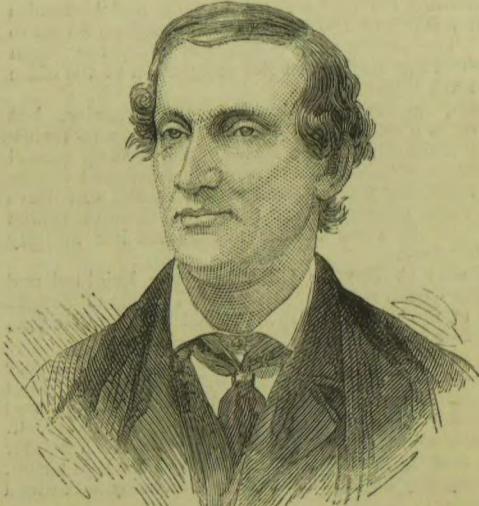
MR. J. T. THOMASSON (BOLTON).

Mr. John Pennington Thomasson, eldest son of late Mr. Thomas Thomasson, of Bolton, and of Maria, daughter of the late Mr. John Pennington, of Liverpool. Born 1841; was educated at private school at Workington, and at University College, London. Is a manufacturer and cotton spinner at Bolton. Was friend through life, and executor, of late Mr. Richard Cobden. Married, 1867, daughter of late Mr. Samuel Lucas, of London.



MR. C. BRADLAUGH (NORTHAMPTON).

Born in London, 1833, son of solicitor's clerk; bred to similar employment; was once Sunday-school teacher; but in 1849 adopted "Secularist" opinions. Enlisted 7th Dragoon Guards, but after two or three years purchased discharge. Became public lecturer, pamphlet-writer, journalist, and publisher, advocating speculative Atheism and Republicanism. Claims to make affirmation instead of oath of allegiance.



MR. J. W. CHITTY, Q.C. (OXFORD).

Son of late Mr. T. Chitty, Inner Temple, well-known special pleader. Was born 1828, educated Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; represented University in cricket-field and on river; obtained first class Literis Humanioribus 1851; Vinerian Scholar 1852; Fellow of Exeter College. Was called to Bar 1856; became Q.C. 1874; is Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Has been many years umpire Universities' boat-race. Married daughter of late Sir F. Pollock, Bart., Lord Chief Baron.

## TEACHING COSSACKS TO RIDE.

One of the queerest subjects of our "Russian Sketches" is this of the elementary cavalry drill prescribed by that vast military empire for the instruction of its celebrated troops of light horsemen. We think of Byron's Mazeppa, with the terrible ordeal that he went through, of which he might well exclaim, at its after remembrance,

Ill betide  
The school in which I learnt to ride!

The poor lout of a Don Cossack, a mere clumsy peasant of South Russia, has no doubt much suffering to endure from the severity of the regimental riding-master, whose whip cannot be wanted for the horse—this being a wooden one, not at all likely to mend his pace with beating—and it is therefore to be feared that the lash will often be laid upon the raw recruit's back and shoulders, to stimulate his attention to the word of command. The Cossack's face, as our Artist has drawn it, has an expression of mingled pain, anxiety, terror, and subdued resentment, that is exquisitely humorous. The stolid tranquillity of the other soldiers, repressing their amusement at the spectacle, as well as the stern impatience of the non-commissioned officer, is equally true to the life and character of men in that class of the military service. Even the accessories of background scenery in the rustic farm-yard, the pigs and poultry, the open stable-door, the curious machine for hoisting the bucket from the well, and the wooden front gallery outside the dwelling-house, are quite in keeping with the provincial locality. It is a pity such good-natured fellows, as the Russian peasants mostly are, should be forcibly converted into the warriors whose conquering march all over Europe and Asia is so much dreaded, of late, by freeborn Englishmen!

## THE COURT.

The past week has been a busy one for her Majesty. Last Saturday the Queen drove to Bagshot Park to congratulate the Duke of Connaught upon the thirtieth anniversary of his birthday. After a short visit to the Duke and Duchess, during which time the band of the Rifle Brigade played on the lawn, her Majesty returned to Windsor. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, who had accompanied the Queen, remained to dine with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess returning to Windsor the same night and Prince Leopold the next morning. Her Majesty, in celebration of the birthday, entertained at dinner at the castle Princess Christian, Princesses Augusta Victoria and Caroline Matilda of Schleswig-Holstein, Colonel H. P. Ewart, commanding the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and Colonel E. H. Clive, commanding the third battalion Grenadier Guards. The day was also observed at Windsor with due honours.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle, Canon Wilberforce, of Winchester, officiating.

At the Council held by her Majesty on Monday were present Prince Leopold, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Sydney, and Earl Cowper. Mr. H. Fawcett, Mr. A. J. Mundella, Mr. M. E. Grant-Duff, Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, and Mr. J. Chamberlain; and the Earl of Breadalbane, Lord Kensington, Lord Charles Bruce, and the Earl of Fife were introduced and sworn in members of the Privy Council; and Earl Cowper kissed hands on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The following officers of State and other officers of her Majesty's household were introduced to the Queen's presence and took leave, and delivered up to her Majesty their wands and insignia of office:—Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Henry Thynne, the Earl of Yarmouth, the Earl of Bradford, Viscount Barrington, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Coventry, and the Earl of Lathom. The following great officers of State and other officers of her Majesty's household were then introduced and received from the Queen their wands and insignia of office:—Earl Sydney, Lord Steward; the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Breadalbane, Treasurer of the Household; Lord Kensington, Comptroller of the Household; the Duke of Westminster, Master of the Horse; Lord Charles Bruce, Vice-Chamberlain; the Earl of Cork, Master of the Buckhounds; and the Earl of Fife, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The following gentlemen were then introduced to her Majesty's presence, and kissed hands on appointment to their respective offices:—Mr. H. Fawcett, as Postmaster-General; Mr. J. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. P. Adam, First Commissioner of Works; Mr. J. G. Dodson, President of the Local Government Board; Mr. A. J. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council of the Committee on Education; and Mr. G. Osborne Morgan, Judge Advocate.

The Premier, Earl Granville, and Earl Sydney had audiences of the Queen.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and Viscount and Viscountess Halifax arrived at the castle and dined with her Majesty. The Queen gave an audience to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and conferred the Order of Victoria and Albert on the Duchess, in recognition of her unremitting and invaluable exertions in mitigating the misery and distress in Ireland.

Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh arrived at the castle on Tuesday on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Wellington visited the Queen and took leave of her Majesty on her resignation of the office of Mistress of the Robes.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon to review the troops at Aldershot. Her Majesty travelled by special South Western train to Aldershot, which was reached at four o'clock. Her Majesty was received with a salute, and drove to the North Camp parade-ground, where the Queen reviewed the troops. At the close of the manoeuvres her Majesty returned to Windsor.

Colonel Baker C. Russell, C.B., has been knighted and invested by the Queen with the insignia and badge of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Princess Beatrice being present during the ceremony.

The Duke of Connaught and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein have lunched with the Queen; and Lord and Lady Kilmarnock, Mrs. Gordon of Cluny, Colonel Sir G. P. Colley (2nd Queen's Royal), Colonel Baker, C. Russell (13th Hussars), Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. C. Marter (1st Dragoon Guards), and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby and the Hon. Lady Ponsonby have dined with her Majesty.

Lord Torrington and Major-General Sir M. Biddulph have succeeded Lord Henniker and Admiral Lord Frederic Kerr as Lord and Groom in Waiting. Major-General Du Plat and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng are Esquires in Waiting, and Major-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner has left the castle.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice, will come to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next. Her Majesty will hold a Drawing-room the same afternoon, and also on the following Thursday.

The Court will leave Windsor, according to existing arrangements, on the 21st inst. for Balmoral.

By desire of her Majesty, a fountain is in course of erection at Balmoral to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Biddulph.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their customary zeal in patronising art in its varied forms, were present at Mr. and Mrs. Freake's residence, Cromwell House, to see the tableaux vivants arranged by several members of the Royal Academy and other artists; and also at the Royal Private View of the Royal Academy. Their Royal Highnesses encouraged by their presence Madame Modjeska, who made her London débüt at the Court Theatre yesterday week at an afternoon performance as the heroine of "La Dame aux Camélias," the version of Dumas's play by Mr. James Mortimer styled "Heartsease." The Prince personally complimented the artiste upon her success. On Saturday his Royal Highness presided at Marlborough House over a meeting of the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibition. In the evening the Prince dined with the President (Sir F. Leighton) and the Council of the Royal Academy of Arts at Burlington House, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the Duke of Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Count Gleichen, and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh being present.

His Royal Highness, with the Princess and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales and the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Flood Jones and the Sub-Dean officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, with their daughters, went by special train to Portsmouth to welcome their sons Princes Albert Victor and George upon their return, after upwards of seven months' cruise. The Bacchante arrived at Spithead on Sunday afternoon, Prince Albert Victor being on watch duty. The Prince and Princess and their daughters, upon their arrival at Portsmouth, embarked in the Fire Queen, which steamed off to Spithead, where the Royal party were received on board the Bacchante by Lord Charles Scott and the Princes. The Royal visitors lunched in the Captain's cabin and inspected the crew and the ship, after which they returned, with Princes Albert Victor and George (who had special leave granted them) to Portsmouth, when they drove to Government House and had tea, and immediately after returned to London. The Princes, who are promoted to midshipmen, have enjoyed excellent health. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their sons and daughters, were present at the performance of "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Opéra Comique on Tuesday.

Princess Christian will open the bazaar which is to be held at the Albert Institute, Windsor, in aid of the building fund, on Whit Tuesday. The Princess will also hold a concert in aid of the funds of the institute on the 22nd inst., at which her Royal Highness will take part, and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) has consented to sing.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the annual dinner of the German Hospital. The Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Countess Mary zu Münster, has visited the Home of the Association for German Governesses, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, of which she is chief patroness. Her Royal Highness inspected the house, and entered into all particulars as to the management of the association, and expressed herself highly satisfied with the arrangements.

Prince Leopold went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday.

The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have joined the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at St. James's Palace.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday week pronounced the elections of M. Georges de Cassagnac and M. de Labadie to be valid. On Monday M. Lamy, a Roman Catholic member, and a supporter of the Government, brought forward an interpellation questioning the validity of the laws cited by the Government in support of the decrees against the Jesuits. M. Cazot, the Minister of Justice, replied that the laws under which the Government had acted were good and binding, and the Ministry would enforce them according to their right and duty. After a long discussion, the order of the day pure and simple was voted by 362 to 137.

The appointment of M. Léon Say as Ambassador in London, in place of Vice-Admiral Pothuau, was gazetted last Saturday.

Mr. John Lemoine has declined the office of French Ambassador at Brussels.

The Salon was officially opened last Saturday. The works of art exhibited this year are divided into four categories, each of which is hung in a separate suite of rooms. The first class comprises the *hors concours artistes*—that is, those who have received the first or second class medal in previous exhibitions, or who have been decorated for their talent, and can now only compete for the *médaille d'honneur*. Next in order come the exempts, who are entitled to exhibit their works without submission to the jury; then the rank and file of French artists. Finally, a separate class is formed by artists of foreign birth. These four divisions constitute the only attempt at classification made. The practice of inscribing the title of the picture on the frame is excellent.

Victor Hugo's new poem, "Religions et Religion," has appeared. Beginning, like the "Châtiments," in a tone of comedy and irony, it reviews creeds and systems, passes from Catholicism to Nihilism, and concludes by an affirmation of a Theism without "catechisms, korans, and grammars."

The garden of the Trocadéro in Paris, which has been completely transformed, has been opened to the public. It is planted with choice shrubs and trees, and seats have been placed along the walks.

General Vinoy, whose recent discharge from his functions as Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour will be remembered, died on Thursday week at Paris.

## ITALY.

The Ministry were defeated on Thursday week in the Chamber by 176 to 153 on a vote of confidence in connection with the provisional exercise of the Budget. The sittings of the Chamber were suspended, and Signor Cairoli at once went to the Quirinal to have an audience of the King, who returned to Rome from Turin in the afternoon. A Cabinet Council was subsequently held, and, after a prolonged sitting, Ministers decided upon placing their resignations in the hands of the King. King Humbert sent on Saturday for Signori Cairoli and Depretis, and, declining to receive the resignation of the Ministers, accepted instead their proposal to dissolve the Chamber and appeal to the country. The decree dissolving Parliament was published in Sunday's official *Gazette*. The elections will be held throughout the country on the 16th inst., the ballot on the undecided elections on the 23rd, and the new Chamber will be summoned to meet on the 26th inst.

## GERMANY.

Last Saturday the Crown Prince gave a dinner in honour of the Chief Commissioners of the Fishery Exhibition.

Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Federal Council a bill relating to consular jurisdiction in Egypt.

On Monday the German Parliament approved the treaty of extradition with Uruguay, which passed the first and second readings without amendment. The bill approving the provisional commercial arrangement with Austria concluded on the 11th ult. passed through the same stages.

After a long and exciting debate, the Parliament passed, by a majority of 191 to 94, the third reading of the bill for prolonging until 1884 the laws against the Socialists.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Budget law for the present year has been adopted by a large majority.

The Beethoven monument was inaugurated at Vienna last Saturday, in the presence of several Archdukes, the widow and daughters of one of Beethoven's nephews, and the last surviving pupil of the great master. The memorial is said to be the finest work of the kind in Vienna.

## SPAIN.

The King and Queen have gone to Aranjuez for a short stay. The Government have refused to assent to any of the amendments to the Budget Bill aiming at suppressing the monthly redemption of bonds of the various Spanish loans.

## HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber has approved, by 54 votes to 20, the convention, concluded in January last, liquidating the financial relations between the Netherlands and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and providing for the diplomatic representation of Luxembourg abroad by the Dutch Envoys; such representation to be confined to the protection of the private interests of subjects of the Grand Duchy.

## RUSSIA.

On Thursday week, the birthday of the Emperor, his Majesty received at the Winter Palace the congratulations of the Diplomatic Body and the leading members of the St. Petersburg aristocracy; but, in consequence of the day this year falling in the Russian Passion Week, the customary festivities were postponed until Monday. With respect to the health of the Empress, a bulletin states that no change was perceptible in her Majesty's condition during the past week.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that Count Tolstoi has resigned his post as Minister of Public Instruction. Count Tolstoi is known as the author of a History of the Jesuits in Russia. His successor is M. Sabourov.

The Russian newspapers announce that with the return of spring the usual outbreak of fires is reported from various parts of the country. Seventy houses have been burnt down at Rodomysl, in Tschernigow, and 130 at Nemeroff, in Podolia. More than 200 families are rendered destitute.

That there is no truth in the report that the workman at the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, who had been missing ever since the explosion, has been arrested.

Official contradiction has been given to the report published by the *Golos* respecting the negotiation of a new loan.

## GREECE.

Wednesday being the Festival of St. George and the King's name-day, a *Te Deum* was celebrated in the cathedral. The infant Princess was baptised on Wednesday, receiving the name of Olga. The sponsors, who were represented by proxies, were the King of Denmark, the Grand Dukes Constantine and Demetrius Constantinovich, the Queen of Hanover, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Prince William of Holstein-Glücksbury.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Budget. The estimates of expenditure exceed 52,000,000 drachmas, and the revenue is upwards of 46,000,000 drachmas. The Session of the Chamber is prorogued.

## TURKEY.

A second Collective Note has been presented to the Porte by the Powers in reference to the Montenegrin difficulty.

The Porte denies all responsibility for the trouble that has arisen between Montenegro and the Albanians, and refuses to send troops to occupy the positions which the latter have seized. At the same time, it has dispatched two thousand soldiers to Scutari.

## CANADA.

The Dominion House of Commons on Monday adopted a motion proposed by the Government to raise the fire test of Canadian petroleum from 105 to 115 deg. Fahr., and to reduce the test for foreign petroleum from 130 to 120 deg., placing the responsibility for quality on the venders. The Government subsequently introduced a motion for a grant to British Columbia of the sum of 250,000 dols. in lieu of guaranteeing the interest on £50,000 for ten years, as stipulated by the terms of the Union. An amendment, moved by Mr. Blake, the Opposition leader (chosen in place of Mr. Mackenzie, who has resigned that position), declaring the grant to be inexpedient, was rejected by 109 against 42 votes, and the Ministerial motion was ultimately carried.

By 32 to 31 votes the bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which was recently passed by the House of Commons, has been rejected by the Senate.

The House of Commons has passed the Tariff Bill.

Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, in answer to a question, denies that either the Dominion or the Home Government had ever proposed that Canada should be made liable to furnish a contingent of troops in the event of the mother country being engaged in war.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday.

The House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island was prorogued last week. The Lieutenant-Governor has refused his assent to a bill to incorporate an Orange society in Prince Edward Island.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, Secretary to the Treasury, has addressed a letter to the Finance Committee of the Senate, in which he opposes the bill directing the Government to purchase 5,000,000 dollars of Six per Cent Bonds weekly outside of the purchases for the sinking fund. He shows that the surplus revenue would be insufficient, and declares that the cash balance in the Treasury should not be encroached upon for such a purpose. In his opinion, the present system of purchasing bonds as the surplus revenue accrues is the best.

Congress has finally passed the Immediate Deficiency Bill, with a clause providing for the payment of deputy-marshals, to be selected from both parties, to watch the polls. The bill now goes to President Hayes.

A resolution has been reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives to the effect that President Hayes be requested to take measures for securing an indemnity for damages in consequence of the Fortune Bay affair, to obtain protection against any repetition of such proceedings, and also to procure the early abrogation or termination of the articles of the treaty relating to fisheries.

The Governor of New York has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature taxing foreign capital within the State.

In April 46,118 emigrants arrived at New York, being the largest monthly total that ever arrived there.

## INDIA.

The Earl of Lytton telegraphed to the India Office on Thursday week intelligence of severe fighting in Afghanistan on the previous Sunday, when General Ross was attacked by the people of Wardak and Logar. In the result of the engagement the enemy were completely routed, with a loss of 1200 killed. In consequence of their defeat, the Logaris returned home. The country thereabouts is much disturbed and the passage of letters difficult. There is also still some excitement in Kandahar.

The whole of General Ross's force has arrived at Kabul, and General Stewart has assumed the supreme command of the forces in Afghanistan, Sir F. Roberts retaining his divisional command. Two native gentlemen on Mr. Griffin's staff have left Sherpur on a mission to Abdurrahman, and the *Times* correspondent states that the Government are inclined to look with favour upon his pretensions, as being, probably, the strongest of all the possible candidates for the post of Amir. A *Standard* telegram from Sardabad says that Musa Khan and Mahomed Jan have surrendered to our Governor at Ghuznee. This is a result of the actions of April 19 and 23. The natives of the Logar Valley, fearing retribution for their conduct, have sent a friendly deputation and are offering assistance.

The Indian correspondents of the *Times* telegraph one or two items of news:—Sir J. Fergusson arrived at Bombay on Wednesday week, and was immediately sworn in as the Governor. With the view of the handing over of the administration of Mysore to the Maharajah, which will take place at the beginning of next year, the Indian Government has lately been taking steps to substitute natives for Europeans in most official positions. The Maharajah of Ulwar has written to the Government offering to bear the entire cost of maintaining a native regiment in Afghanistan.

The Indian Government has sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for India showing that the cost of the Afghan war will probably exceed the estimates by at least £4,000,000. The despatch declares that the condition of the Indian finances, apart from the war, continues to be thoroughly satisfactory, and that the estimates of revenue have been realised.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a despatch from the Governor-General of India speaking in high terms of the humanity with which General Sir Frederick Roberts has conducted the war in Afghanistan.

## CHINA.

The Kuldja Treaty has been entirely rejected by the Government, which claims from Russia the unconditional retrocession of Ili, and has intimated that it will invade and occupy that district in the event of non-compliance with its demand.

Intelligence received in St. Petersburg from Shanghai states that preparations for war are being made on a large scale.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

## BAROMETRICAL PRESSURE AND WIND.

Mr. R. H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., in his second lecture on Wind and Weather, given on Tuesday, April 27, considered the relation between the atmospheric pressure and wind. He began with some brief explanations of the principles connected with the correction of barometrical readings for temperature and elevation above the sea level, and showed what difficulties beset the general application of the latter correction. He then discussed the daily and annual ranges of atmospheric pressure, with the variations in their respective curves and their modifications with the seasons and according to geographical position. Among other things, he noticed the relation of the daily range to the daily curve of temperature, saying that the full explanation of the course of the barometric curve is as yet unknown. In respect to the annual range, reference was made to a curve for a hundred years for London, drawn from figures recently calculated by Mr. W. S. Eaton, which, it was shown, differed materially from a curve for twenty years taken at Greenwich. This is a striking example of the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy results from short periods of meteorological observations. The distribution of pressure over the earth's surface was next explained and illustrated by diagrams taken for the months of January and July. An account of the prevailing winds was then given, especially of the trade-winds and monsoon systems; after which Dr. Hann's explanation of the ultimate causes of atmospheric circulation was considered. This theory attributes the motion to the general expansion of the entire body of the atmosphere by heat, and the overflow of the upper layers over the equatorial region. Mr. Scott said that, as this overflow produces westerly upper currents, in all probability the upper currents in our latitudes are westerly, and not easterly, as Commodore Maury used to suppose. The phenomena of land and sea breezes are explicable by the same principles. Mr. Scott then commented on the winds of the temperate zone, and, after explaining their relation to the distribution of temperature, he showed the error of the idea that in our islands south-west and north-east winds (the equatorial and polar currents of Dové) predominate over others. In conclusion, allusion was made to the daily range of wind force, and he showed that for people likely to suffer from sea-sickness it was always better to cross the Channel at night, because that was the calmest part of the twenty-four hours.

## FRAUNHOFER'S LINES—SPECTRUM ANALYSIS—DOUBLE REFRACTION AND POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Professor Tyndall, in beginning his fourth lecture on Light and Colour, on Thursday, April 29, exhibited a fine prismatic spectrum of the electric light, and then, reverting to the undulatory theory, explained that the colours of the spectrum are determined by the wave-length; that the length of a wave of red at one end of the spectrum is about the 37,000th of an inch, and that of a wave of violet at the other end is about the 65,000th of an inch. It has been calculated that to produce the sensation of light and the various colours from four to eight hundred millions of millions of waves must enter the eye and strike the retina in one second. Referring to the solar spectrum, the Professor alluded to the innumerable number of dark lines in it, first observed by Dr. Wollaston, which have been named after Fraunhofer, a German, who studied and mapped them. These lines became the subject of profound research of many philosophers, without the enigma of their origin being solved. This was not effected till 1861, by the genius of Kirchoff, who discovered that every body is opaque to such rays as it can itself emit. Thus the yellow band in the spectrum indicative of the presence of sodium in the source of light is cut out or absorbed by the vapour of sodium. This led to a new method of research, termed "spectrum analysis," and to a new theory of the constitution of the sun, which is now supposed to consist of a solid or molten nucleus, intensely incandescent, surrounded by a gaseous photosphere, containing vapours which absorb those rays of the nucleus which they themselves emit, and thus produce "Fraunhofer's lines." These phenomena were illustrated by means of the electric lamp and the carbon cylinders employed by Professor Dewar in his "Spectroscopic Investigations at High Temperatures." The coloured bands of sodium and lithium were thus shown, and afterwards

absorbed or reversed. Resuming his applications of the undulatory theory, Professor Tyndall exhibited and explained the interesting phenomena of double refraction and polarisation of light. When a beam of electric light was sent through a piece of Iceland spar cut in the proper direction two luminous disks appeared, instead of one. Of these, one was shown to obey the ordinary law of refraction, and hence is termed the "ordinary ray"; the other ray is termed "extraordinary," because its index of refraction is not constant. Huyghens endeavoured to account for this by the wave theory; but Newton concluded that each of the beams of light transmitted by the spar had two sides, and from the analogy of this two-sidedness with the two-endedness or polarity of a magnet the two beams of light have been described as polarised. Professor Tyndall then showed how light is polarised by ordinary reflection—the discovery of Malus in 1808, while looking through a piece of Iceland spar at the sunlight reflected from a window of the Luxembourg Palace at Paris. Sir David Brewster proved the angle of polarisation of a medium to be that particular angle at which the refracted and reflected rays inclose a right angle. This angle for glass is 58 deg., for diamond 68 deg., and for water 52½ deg. Finally, many of the interesting phenomena of polarisation were produced by Iceland spar and plates of tourmaline.

## MENTAL EVOLUTION.

Mr. George J. Romanes, M.A., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the weekly evening meeting on Friday, April 30, began by assuming the general acceptance of the theory of organic evolution, or the derivative origin of species. He then stated that he would divide his discourse into two parts. In the first place, he assumed also the truth of the theory of mental evolution, and on this assumption gave an outline of its probable history; and, secondly, he sought to justify this assumption by meeting the arguments which have been urged against it. The first part was illustrated by a very large diagram, which presented the genesis of the various mental faculties, intellectual and emotional, in a somewhat treelike form, which had its roots in the excitability of protoplasm. The diagram was divided by transverse lines into forty levels, representing successive grades of mental evolution. On these levels were placed the names of various species of animals, the ages of a growing child, and the classes of idiots and deaf-mutes, so that by running the eye along any given level the grades of intelligence of the four classes could be compared. Various interesting facts were stated by way of elucidation. The second part of the discourse was mainly an answer to Professor Mivart's distinction between animal and human intelligence, and was a closely reasoned piece of logic, which does not admit of condensation. It essentially amounted to the demonstration that the one distinction which Professor Mivart raises—namely, the presence of the superadded faculty of mental reflection in man, is not sufficiently adequate to distinguish in kind animal from human intelligence. In conclusion, Mr. Romanes propounded a manner in which he regarded it as possible, and amply conceivable, that the power of forming a mental judgment and a verbal proposition might have been gradually developed from simpler and purely non-human elements of mind.

Mr. R. H. Scott gave his third lecture on Wind and Weather on Tuesday last, the 4th inst.; on Thursday last Professor Tyndall gave his fifth lecture on Light and Colours; on Friday evening Professor W. H. Flower gave a discourse on Fashion in Deformity. This day (Saturday, May 8) Professor Henry Morley will give his first lecture on the Dramatists before Shakespeare. On Friday evening next, May 14, Lord Reay will give a discourse on Certain Aspects of Social Democracy in Germany.

At the annual meeting of this institution held last Saturday the annual report of the committee of visitors for the year 1879, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the institution, was read and adopted. The real and funded property now amounts to nearly £85,000, derived from the contributions and donations of the members. The following were unanimously elected as officers for the ensuing year:—President, the Duke of Northumberland; treasurer, Mr. George Busk; secretary, Mr. Warren de la Rue. On Tuesday, at the general monthly meeting, Dr. Tyndall was re-elected Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Mr. James Dewar, F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry.

## THE MONTHS: MAY.

The "merry month of May," upon which the poets have lavished their tenderest lays, has ever been regarded as the loveliest and sweetest time of all the year—the flowery month when, say the lyrists, there should be naught but laughter, mirth, and pleasure. Of course they breathe not a word about the blights that unhappily sometimes occur in May, though one of them gently reminds us that she is the offspring of April—that arch-coquette who, "with showers and sunshine in her fickle eyes," so often deceives us with smiles and blushes, which are but a thin disguise of "the blast that riots on the spring's increase." In most years, however, it is only in her childhood that May resembles April. But be the air as soft and balmy as the poets say, or be it laden with the heritage of April's wanton tears, May has always a fresh, green loveliness about her that fills our souls with gladness. There is verdure everywhere: on the river-banks, the lanesides, the meadows, the young corn-fields, the hedgerows, and—most delightful of all—the trees. And flowers, too, are everywhere lifting their dewy buds and bells.

The hawthorn hedges that welcomed April with their vernal garb of emerald green, are now studded with masses of scented snow. The may-blossoms, however, soon sicken of very sweetness; but towards the close of the month, ere their lingering fragrance has quite left the hedges, the sweet wild rose comes softly forth, as though anxious to prevent our chiding its short-lived sisters; while down below, nestling under the hedgerows, are white-starred stellarias, blue veronicas, musk-mallows, some late primroses, and a long list of more humble wildlings. The meadows are decked with cowslips, and the green corn-fields with poppies, who, nothing abashed at their lack of fragrance, are flaunting their gaudy red flowers in every little puff of air. In the more open parts of the country, on sandy heaths and gravelly commons, the gorse is displaying its splendid masses of gold, which look lovely as anything the heart could wish for when the skies are, as the poets would have us believe they always are in May, unflecked by a single floating cloud. And, turning aside from the plains and hill-sides to our sweet English vales, we find the banks of our rivers and purling rills gemmed with the little speedwell, whose cerulean blue contrasts prettily with the golden crowfoot, and, towards the close of the month, with the yellow water-lily and the handsome iris. In these watery haunts, too, we are sure to meet with the fluttering pink blossoms of the "ragged robin" and the drooping bells of the common comfrey, and—on the shady margins of shallow streams—"the sweet forget-me-nots, that grow for happy lovers." By-the-way, when the Laureate penned his melodious verses on the babbling brook, had he forgotten the tragic incident that gave birth to the name of this little flower?—

that sweet sad story of the lovers who, strolling one summer's eve along the banks of the Upper Danube, observed its pale blue blossoms floating temptingly on the river's margin—of the maiden's admiration for them, and her lover's bound into the swiftly-flowing stream to get them for her—how, losing his footing, he sank just as he had seized a handful of the blossoms, but making a final effort threw the fatal flowers on the bank at her feet, repeating, as he was sinking for the last time, the words, "vergiss mich nicht."

But we are digressing, and we have not yet entered the woods to see what flowers are there. Under cover of mossy banks, the beautiful wood-sorrel soon makes itself visible with its bright-green trefoil leaves and transparent white-veined bells; and, not far off, we cannot fail to notice the yellow pimpernel, and the whorled leaves and pure white flowers of the woodruff. In sylvan retreats, too, more especially in hilly and rocky districts, may frequently be found the delicately perfumed lilies of the valley, which, though they toil not nor spin, are arrayed more exquisitely fair than Solomon in all his glory. Another lover of shady and secluded spots is the blue-bell hyacinth. It has many haunts; but where a rivulet steals its way through thickets and sequestered groves, there bloom the blue-bells with added sweetness; and sweetest of all are they at dewy eve, when their fragrant incense, and the dim white moonlight through the fresh green foliage of the trees, call forth the nightingale his vesper hymn.

The nightingale is one of the last of our summer birds of passage to arrive in England. Early in May he comes, remaining for the first week or so in hedges and thickets on the borders of cultivated ground, where the dainty creature can rely on a choice larder; but as soon as the larger trees have put on their summer dress, he retires into the thickest recesses of the wood, generally choosing the neighbourhood of some limpid stream. His domestic arrangements are soon completed, for he and his mate do not think it necessary to make such elaborate nests for themselves as the other choristers of the wood. But, as if conscious that he has been less attentive to his spouse in the way of house-furnishing than they, he soon lets them know that, at any rate, he knows how to serenade her; for—let them try every winning way inventive love can dictate," and "pour forth their little souls" until they have to stop from sheer exhaustion—he has only to wait till the gloaming comes and then set every little bird's heart fluttering with jealousy as he trills out his rapturous love-lay; "so musical," but surely not "so melancholy"? One at least of our poets resents Milton's qualified praise, and calls the bird of night the merry nightingale.

That crowds, and hurries, and precipitates,  
With fast thick warble, his delicious notes;

as though the nights in May were all too short for him to utter forth

His love-chant, and disburthen his full soul  
Of all its music.

But perhaps the most charming feature of May—more charming than the verdant meads, or even the voices of the birds and the sweet-scented flowers of the woods—are the woods themselves. We have been waiting so long to see the tantalising brown buds burst forth into the full leaf, that now, when the trees have at last robed themselves in their varied greens, we almost wish there were indeed Dryads to whom we could pay our votive offerings, that we might invoke the wood-nymphs for an earlier foliage in future. Even yet some of the beeches and oaks and ash-trees are not fully clad; but the great majority of the trees are lovely as anything mundane can possibly be.

This is an interesting month on the farm, though not a very busy one. The hurry-skurry of spring work—with its interminable ploughing, harrowing, scuffling, rolling, and sowing—is now over. The green corn-fields hide from our view the naked scene of the husbandman's arduous toil. He has done his part: Heaven and summer weather must do the rest. But it is a busy time of the year for the farmers' wives and daughters. For now that the cows are back again in the pastures, whence they have so long been banished, the milk is rich and abundant; and the first batch of currants and gooseberries are waiting to be picked; and the farmyards and poultry-runs are teeming with a fresh infusion of young life. How pretty it is to watch the troops of downy chicks and ducklings—some of them dutifully following the sedate old hens that strut about with conscious dignity—some utterly regardless of their mothers, who, with outstretched wings, all their dignity forgotten, are frantically entreating their scattered progeny to come out of danger; all sizes, there they are busting about, youngsters who can no longer shelter their ungainly bodies under the mother's wings, and pretty mites of things who, when they are tired of creeping beneath the kindly wings, perchedly perch their soft, downy little bodies upon the broad maternal back. Nor is it only the dairy, the garden, and the poultry-runs that now occupy the thoughts of our fair country cousins, for during this month they must keep their eyes and ears open—those of them who have bee-hives—for any indications of a swarm: such as a gathering of the bees around the entrances to hives, a dull humming in the midday air of banished drones, and in the evening a shrill piping sound from within the hives.

The month of May has many attractions for the sportsman, and for centuries past has been inseparably associated with the games and pastimes of Merrie England. True, the march of intellect has done away with the uproarious mirth of the old May-day festival, and a miserable mockery has been set up in its place by town *ramoneurs*; but though the pretty country girls no longer think of garlands and may-poles, and the Sovereign of the land has ceased to "ride a-Maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's-hill," there is yet a subtle something in the air that incites, if not to the old-fashioned style of merry-making, at any rate to recreation and sport. The cricket season has now fairly set in; and though "wide balls" may still be somewhat frequent, the bowling-creases are already getting well worn. And as the May flies are now rapidly making their appearance on every stream and torrent, fly-fishing, as well as angling, is much indulged in. We couple the two sports, though well aware that there is as much difference between them as between a salmon and a perch! Racing, too, is in full swing; and the tremendous spin for the blue ribbon of the turf takes place this month. Pigeon-shooting is another of the recreations of May. Then there is archery, and yachting, and boating; which last three sports are the nearest approximation we have—so far as the higher grades in life are concerned—to the old-fashioned merry-making, inasmuch as they are participated in by both sexes. There appears to be a reaction in the present day in favour of a wholesome blending of the sexes in outdoor recreations; and, by-the-way, how much more refreshing and invigorating is the interchange of courtesies that takes place in the open air, with the ruddy glow of exercise on the cheeks, to the enervating effects of the heated ball-room. The reaction shows itself by the increasing interest ladies take in cricket-matches; by not only their presence in boating and yachting excursions, but by a growing desire to handle the oars with their own fair hands; and by the great success attending toxophilite meetings.





SKETCHES IN ALBANIA: A STREET SCENE IN SCUTARI.—SEE PAGE 450.

## The Extra Supplement.

## THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON.

"There is a widespread and by no means unfounded belief in this country that an hereditary connection with a party is among the most powerful of all securities for political fidelity. A man, who has risen to political eminence by his brains and energy alone, has nothing to lose but his reputation for consistency—which may be a worthless stake—by changing his opinions, if not his allegiance, as often as he may find it convenient. It is far otherwise with a man such as Lord Hartington, who inherits a name and family traditions associated with some of the noblest memories of our constitutional history. To him, the desertion of his party and principles might be the loss of caste, the loss of a great position in society, the loss of all that can make public life, and of much that makes private life, desirable to an Englishman. It is idle to ignore the fact that a party Leader, so born and so circumstanced, is bound over in far heavier recognisances than ordinary men to political loyalty; and it is, therefore, unfair to deny the existence of legitimate motives for the elevation of Lord Hartington to the post (if or when) vacated by Mr. Gladstone."

The above remarks (without the "if or when," for they were written before Mr. Gladstone's return to the post of Leadership of the Liberal party in Parliament) will be found in a thoughtful volume published last year—"Political Studies," by the Hon. George C. Brodrick. They have, indeed, a special bearing on the position and character of the newly-appointed Secretary of State for India, whose Portrait, following that of Earl Granville, is presented for the Extra Supplement to our Journal this week.

The Liberal party, not only in Parliament but all over the country, is deeply indebted to Lord Hartington for his chivalrous disregard of selfish ambition, and his exemplary devotion to the public interest, shown on the day when he had been invited by the Queen to become the head of a new Ministry, with a vast majority elected to secure its future position. His Lordship did not for one moment hesitate to advise her Majesty that she should rather send for Mr. Gladstone; and it is believed that he persisted, with generous earnestness, in pressing this course upon the Sovereign's deliberate consideration; returning to Windsor next day with Lord Granville, whose counsel, fortified by great official and Parliamentary experience, he invoked as most likely to have due weight in the mind of the Queen. Rarely in English history can be found such a striking instance of the opportunity which may be vouchsafed to a public man for proving the high virtue of "political loyalty" by his willing sacrifice, for the time, of legitimate personal expectations. Five years ago, in February, 1875, when the Liberal party was defeated and disorganised, and Mr. Gladstone was wearied of the strife, Lord Hartington was selected, in a meeting of members at the Reform Club, presided over by Mr. Bright, for the arduous post of leadership. He has ably performed its duties; and in the recent campaign of the general election his North Lancashire speeches have done as much to win the confidence of Moderate or Conservative Liberals throughout England as Mr. Gladstone's in Scotland have done with the great mass of the people. Without Lord Hartington, though a democratic triumph might have been gained, it is more than doubtful if a strong and stable Liberal Government could have been formed at the present moment, or the support of the influential classes of English society assured to a new Ministry. The obligations we therefore owe to him for the success of our cause are but rendered more conspicuous by his act of self-abnegation, which we trust will be remembered and rewarded at a future period of his career in statesmanship.

The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, bearing the courtesy title of Marquis of Hartington, was born July 23, 1833, and is eldest son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire, Sir William Cavendish, Knight of the Garter, who was formerly known as the Earl of Burlington. The founder of this great English noble family seems to have been Sir John Cavendish, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Edward III. and of Richard II. His son, an esquire in the suite of the last-named King, is said to have aided Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, to kill Wat Tyler; and the rioters at Bury St. Edmunds killed the Chief Justice in revenge. Five generations later, two brothers Cavendish were employed by Cardinal Wolsey at the Court of Henry VIII. Sir William Cavendish rendered much service to that King's Government in the business of confiscating the property of the monasteries. He continued to hold the office of treasurer to the chamber in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary; and large estates were given to him, which were augmented by his marriage with the heiress of Hardwick, in Derbyshire. His son William, the builder of Chatsworth, was raised to the Peerage as Baron Cavendish, in 1605, and Earl of Devonshire, in 1618; while a younger son, Charles, married the Baroness Ogle, and gave birth to "the Loyal Duke of Newcastle." The fourth Earl of Devonshire, in 1694, was created Marquis of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire, being one of the powerful Whig chiefs of the Revolution in 1688, and associated with the Government of King William III. The house of Cavendish has steadily adhered to the Whig party since that great initial epoch of modern political history. The third Duke of Devonshire was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1737 to 1744. From one of his grandsons sprang a younger branch of the Cavendish family, in whose favour the Earldom of Burlington was revived about fifty years ago. The sixth Duke of Devonshire, William Spencer Cavendish, K.G., who is well remembered as the patron of horticulture, and of the arts and sciences in general, died unmarried in January, 1858, when his cousin, William, Earl of Burlington, succeeded as seventh Duke of Devonshire. His wife, the late Duchess, was a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. Two of his sons are the present Lord Hartington and Lord Frederick Cavendish, both of them active members of the Liberal party.

After being educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1854, Lord Hartington was elected, in 1857, M.P. for North Lancashire, which division of the county had not then been subdivided. He was attached to Earl Granville's Special Mission to Russia the year before. He was a Lord of the Admiralty during a few weeks of March and April, 1863, till his appointment to be Under-Secretary of the War Department. In February, 1866, under the Government of Earl Russell, he became a Cabinet Minister, as Secretary of State for War, but the Ministry fell in July of that year. Lord Hartington took part in the debate on the Reform Bill which Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, attempted to carry through Parliament in that Session. He addressed his arguments more particularly to showing the relation of a systematic redistribution of seats, or of electoral constituencies, to the proposed enlargement of borough and county franchises, and proved his thorough acquaintance with the principles of Parliamentary reform. But his attention was more constantly devoted to the complex details of War Office business, and he laboured to effect a

considerable economy of expenditure, by arrangements which he was always ready to explain. In like manner, when he took the office of Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's Administration, formed at the end of 1868, Lord Hartington was constantly occupied with the special affairs of his own Department, seldom interposing in debate on general questions of policy. His administrative industry found much to do, for instance, in the calculations and negotiations for the purchase of the electric telegraphs by the State, and in revising the contracts with the mail steam-packet companies, which operations were successfully completed. The talents of Lord Hartington as a man of business were at that time more fully apparent than his faculty of speaking on broader topics of popular interest, and he never cared to seek occasions of oratorical display. In December, 1870, he succeeded Mr. Chichester Fortescue, now Lord Carlingford, in the difficult post of Chief-Secretary for Ireland, which he retained until the decease of Mr. Gladstone's Government in February, 1874. Having considerable interest in the prosperity of Ireland, as heir to one of the largest Irish of proprietors, he studied and encouraged the best plans of agricultural improvement. We lately noticed, in Mr. T. Baldwin's "Introduction to Irish Farming," a testimony to Lord Hartington's earnest attention to this subject, as well as to the excellent management of the Duke of Devonshire's estates.

It should have been mentioned that at the general election of 1868 Lord Hartington lost his seat for North Lancashire to Colonel Frederick Stanley, the late Secretary for War, but he was elected for the Radnor Burghs. In the Session of 1875, having been chosen, as we have remarked, to lead the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons, he had quite a new kind of work thrust upon him. We should say that the mere polemics of statesmanship, especially those of attack and hostile criticism, do not suit Lord Hartington's turn of mind so well as the conduct and defence of an Administration. He rather lacks vivacity and aggressive alacrity in dealing with ordinary matters of discussion between Ministerialists and the Opposition; he could not, in any case, be regarded as too exacting, or inconsiderate of official difficulties and necessary hindrances. There was a certain languor in the attitude and movements of the Liberal party, till the Eastern Question came up, with the atrocities in Bulgaria rousing the whole nation to forbid our complicity in Turkish misrule. But Lord Hartington was one of the first of those who felt and responded to that appeal; and having, so early as Midsummer, 1876, urged our Government to demand redress for the outrages, he personally visited Turkey, at the same time with Mr. Forster, made local inquiries, and returned with authentic information. In the Session of 1877, though not going the full length of Mr. Gladstone's denunciations of the Government policy (Lord Derby being still Foreign Secretary), he repeatedly found fault with Lord Beaconsfield's demeanour towards the Porte, and watched the diplomatic negotiations, so far as they had yet been revealed, with a severely vigilant eye. But he showed, if anything, an excessive regard for the traditions of the Foreign Office and for the maxims of Continental policy. In the spring of the following year, however, when Lord Derby had quitted the Ministry and protested against the action of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury in these affairs, it was high time to withstand their perilous disposition to play a game of brag with warlike threats amidst the discussions of a treaty of peace. Lord Hartington would not oppose the calling out of the Army reserves, but he censured the bringing of the Indian native troops to Europe, and moved a resolution upon the subject. His later strictures on the secret convention with Russia, the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the "insane guarantee" of Asia Minor to the Sultan, and the annexation or occupation of Cyprus, will not be forgotten. More recently, in the last Session of Parliament, he has forcibly condemned the invasion of Afghanistan, and has declared that we ought speedily to withdraw from that country, while taking measures to strengthen our Indian frontier by the improvement of military communications.

His "Address to the Electors of North-East Lancashire," dated March 10, was a masterly composition, in which the aspersions cast by Lord Beaconsfield on the Liberal party were refuted, the errors and failures of the late Government were exposed, and the immediate objects of reforms to be next commenced were briefly indicated. "It is acknowledged," says Lord Hartington, "that the system of popular representation in Parliament is still incomplete, that the principles of local self-government have been as yet imperfectly applied in our counties and rural districts, and that artificial and obsolete restrictions of law still hinder the natural distribution of the land in the manner which will be most advantageous to the State." The noble Lord promptly began his round of election meetings in the North, challenging Mr. Cross, as a Lancashire man, to the combat of arguments, in which the late Home Secretary was soon worsted. In his very first speech, Lord Hartington disclaimed all rivalry with Mr. Gladstone; he indignantly protested against "the continual abuse that is heaped on that great statesman, whose name will be honoured for generations among his countrymen." We have not the slightest doubt that his Lordship's "plain Whig principles," as defined by himself, if not as the *Edinburgh Review* has depicted them, will be found entirely compatible with the Liberal Prime Minister's ideas of a sound progressive policy. And the British Empire of India will be infinitely safer in the keeping of Lord Hartington, with Lord Ripon at Calcutta, than it has been since Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress.

Our Portrait of the Marquis of Hartington is from a photograph by the Messrs. Mayall.

## SKETCHES IN ALBANIA.

## STREET SCENE IN SCUTARI.

There are two Scutaris under the shadow of the Crescent—one on the Bosphorus, and ever memorable to the English as the spot where the sick and wounded from the Crimea were tended by our Miss Nightingale and other Sisters of Mercy; the other away by the bleak Montenegrin frontier, on the shore of a broad lake hemmed in by gaunt, grey, Albanian mountains. This sketch of a street scene was taken in the last-mentioned Scutari, which is the capital of the Pashalik of Northern Albania.

Northern Albania is, as yet, a *terra incognita* to the majority of nomadic Britons, for, truth to tell, the land has but an evil name at best. By common repute its mountains are peopled with cut-throats and its plains populated by brigands. The timid traveller shuns the soil as being redolent of bloodshed, and even the most venturesome seldom sets out upon an Albanian expedition without first interviewing the family lawyer, calling at an insurance office, and putting the ancestral vault in a thorough state of repair. No wonder, then, that Albania is under the ban of the more prudent; and is not traversed by the caravans of Cook. Shut out from the modernising influences of "outer civilisation," Albania of to-day is picturesquely quaint and deliciously primitive. It smacks of the Middle Ages. It should be a land after Mr. Ruskin's own heart, for there is not a railroad in it. There are no public conveyances

of any sort, by reason of there being no roads on which a fly-waggon, a *diligence*, or even a post-chaise could preserve its equilibrium for half an hour together. The undrained streets of the capital are paved in haphazard patches with a geological formation resembling petrified pumpkins, relieved at intervals by lakes of mud and quagmires of clay. Pedestrians are not allowed in the streets after dark without a lantern—a regulation which no one is rash enough to disobey, seeing that the municipal authorities (if there be such a body corporate in Scutari, which I doubt) have never thought of public lighting. The Albanian world, indeed, has stood stock-still for ages—a veritable "dead-point" in our whirligig sphere, regardless of Stephenson and oblivious of MacAdam. It would be out of place in this description of street life to enter into the details of Albanian domestic arrangements; but that they are equally primitive may well be supposed: for neither bed-rooms nor beds are necessary among a people who by custom prefer to sleep upon the carpet, and chairs are superfluous articles of furniture where it is the fashion to squat upon the floor.

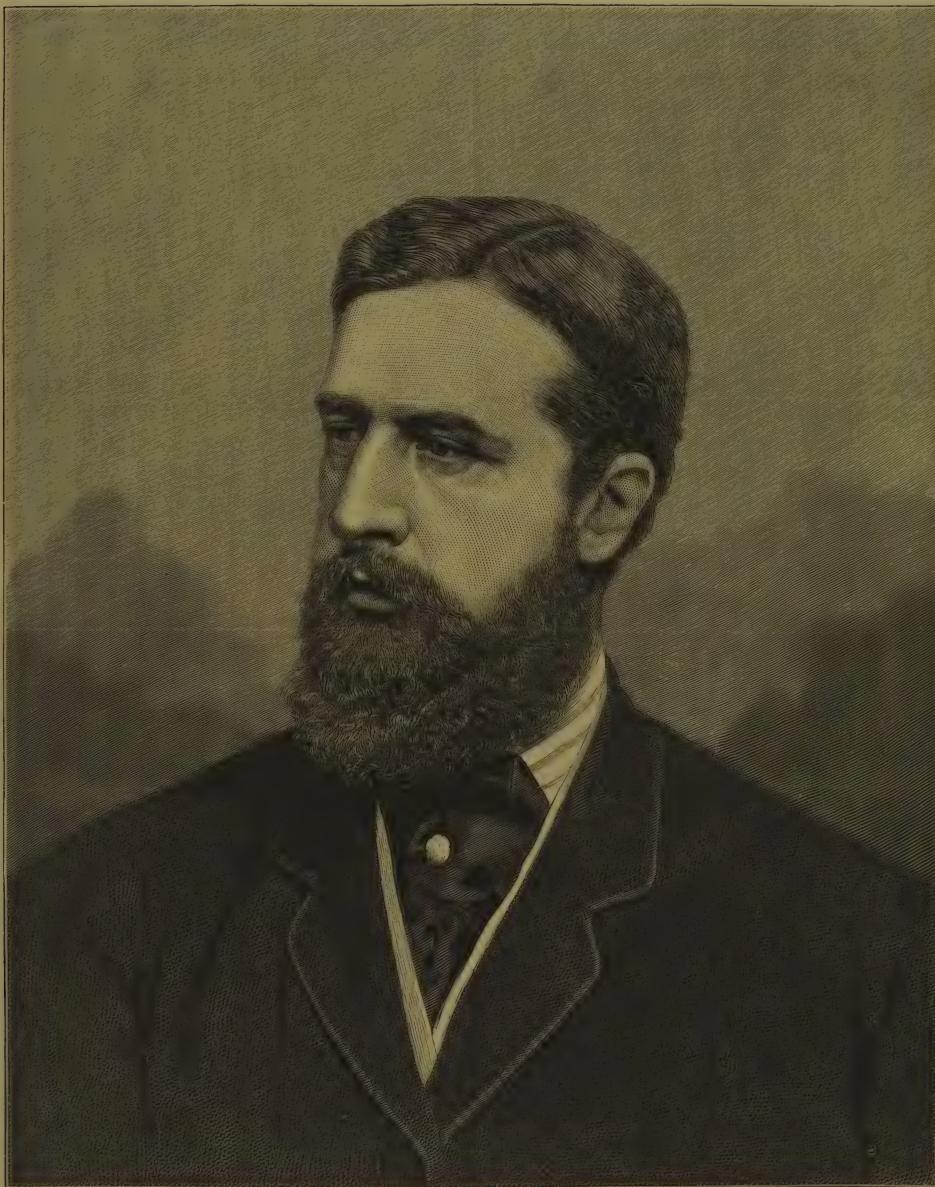
But if Scutari may be described as part of the Old World conserved, it is mediævalism in the most delightful unison. The streets are in harmony with the people, and the people fit into the streets like artistically-arranged pictures. As yet no presumptuously profane hand has "restored" the ancient architecture of its mosques and minarets; and no imperious decrees of fashion have tampered with the traditional costume of its inhabitants. "The wild Albanian kilted at the knee," as Byron describes him, swaggers through the city, kicking the heavy white flounces of his *festan* before his gaitered legs—the same resplendent type of Mohammedan supremacy as of old—and with his ready hand resting on his silver-hilted yataghan. The milder unarmed Christian townsman still instinctively gives him the wall, and steps into the gutter at his approach. Ghost-like female figures swathed from crown to toe in white diaphanous draperies, pick their dainty way across the stepping-stones, which serve for street-crossings, and draw their muslin *yashmaks* yet closer to their downcast eyes as the stranger passes by. There is a gloomy air of secrecy about the narrow, rugged lanes of the town, flanked, as they invariably are, on either side by towering massive walls, which screen the Turkish houses from the public view; and there is a corresponding sense of mystery surrounding the shrouded spectral women who steal noiselessly along the raised footpaths, and vanish suddenly behind the massive oaken prison-like portals of their harems. In the outskirts of Scutari the peculiarities of street scenery are even more marked than in the city itself. A mile or so outside the town, by the margin of the lake, is a steep hill crowned by a Turkish fortress. At the foot of this hill, and running for some distance along its rocky side, is the Bazaar—a long, narrow alley of low, wooden booths, with broad, overhanging eaves. To the left of the Bazaar, going from the town to the fort, perched high up on broken rising ground, is the cattle market, approached by a steep staired street. This quaint, raking gap of a thoroughfare, as viewed from below, has been selected by the Artist, Mr. Woodville, to illustrate a street scene in Scutari; and coming down the steps towards us, while leading his small Highland pack-horse, is a Christian mountaineer. A bold, conspicuous figure, clad in white close-fitting woolen garb and Arab-like head-gear (it is only the Mahomedans of the plains that wear the kilt in Albania), he is seen in the streets of Scutari, at all times, fully armed with pistols, yataghan, and rifle, in defiance of the law which forbids the Christians to carry arms in the capital. But Ottoman rule in Albania is not strong enough just now to enforce its own decrees; so the mountaineers retain their arms, which in former times they were obliged to leave outside the town. The ragged Turkish soldier, dejectedly sitting on his haunches in the angle of the wall, is in striking contrast with the bold mountaineer. There is very little life or spirit left in him, poor fellow! He has not seen a piastre of pay for sixteen months. Just now he has parted with half his ration of coarse maize bread, to buy himself some broken tobacco from the woman at the foot of the steps, who sits before her open sack twisting yarn from the tuft of fleecy wool upon her distaff. Opposite the soldier, smoking his cigarette, is a Mollah in gaberdine and turban, speaking a hasty word to a cloaked Christian woman before he hurries away to the mosque in the market, from the minaret of which a *muezzin* is crying the *Ikinci* and summoning the faithful to prayer. The Mollah, it will be observed, is drawn with an umbrella under his arm. It is a recent adjunct to Albanian costume and apparently a popular one; but what queer figures the Scutari folk cut on rainy days, when they walk gravely about in dresses such as Mr. Woodville has drawn, each with an enormous red-cotton brass-handled umbrella, which an Englishman recognises at once as nothing less than a veritable English "gamp!"

ATHOL MAYHEW.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The junior Water-Colour Society's Exhibition is distinguished by the sympathetic character of the works of several of its young and rising members, and by a diminution of the customary amount of questionable "padding." T. Walter Wilson, Mary L. Gow, Walter W. May, G. Clausen, J. Aumonier, J. Fulleylove, C. J. Staniland, and Edwin Bale, all seem to have made a marked advance.

But first let us mention a bold sketch of a Roman boy by the Crown Princess of Germany and Princess Royal of England, entitled "Roma, 1880." We are, however, engraving this drawing, and shall, therefore, have another opportunity of describing it. We are also engraving Miss Gow's touching and excellently painted figure of a frail, apparently consumptive, little girl absorbed in her "Fairy Tales" (26). The exhibition is further enriched by contributions from its honorary members, F. Goodall—"Moving to New Pastures" (136), a finished study, we presume, for the most important of the artist's Academy pictures; J. R. Herbert—"The Holy Family approaching Jerusalem from Nazareth" (45), which, when once reconciled to its cold atmospheric effect, has, we find, an intelligence of conception that seems to add a new and unconventional interest to the sacred narrative; and J. Israels, three small Scheveningen subjects, which we confess seem to us almost as vague in sentiment as they are in execution. Then Mr. Boughton has a faggot-laden rustic returning to his cottage "Home" (46), behind the gate of which his three little ones await his coming, and another rural scene with labourers, called "Good-Night" (121), which have all the artistic tone and nameless grace of his oil-pictures. F. W. W. Topham sends a water-colour version of his oil-picture, "Decorating the Cathedral at Bergamo" (123), and J. D. Linton his "Scene from Peveril of the Peak" (53), which has been exhibited elsewhere, or a replica of it, in oil or water colour; together with two costume female studies, "In White" (137) and "In Red" (53), all three with the usual characteristics of cumbrous forms, good colouring, too much degraded by black, and fine facial delineation. John Tenniel has an admirable reproduction in colour of his suggestive and altogether capital *Punch* cartoon, "Which



THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

goes back?" (112)—the Bear and Lion meeting somewhere in Afghanistan or Central Asia on so narrow a ledge of precipitous rock that it seems impossible for either to retire. That other eminent designer for the wood-engraver, William Simpson, presents a striking indication of great acquired and latent powers in his drawing of "Moses Invoking Darkness over the Land of Egypt" (161). The scene is a vast court paved with granite, the polished surface of which reflects surrounding temple-pylons, sphinxes, obelisks, and colossi, the darkness gathering already in the ominous sky and turning the low sun blood-red. Moses, with uplifted hands, paces the floor from the Royal presence followed by Aaron, and watched by groups of Egyptians in various attitudes of fear or entreaty; and behind, visible in still lingering or artificial light, is the group of Pharaoh and his suite, his first-born by his side. We have here the grandiose invention of John Martin, informed and rendered coherent and possible by intimate knowledge of Egypt and Egyptian antiquities. The painter of this is capable of great things. Many of the most popular pictures of the day do not evince half the culture and dramatic imagination here revealed.

Among the artists whose progress we have signalled, none has made so great a stride as Mr. Wilson in "The Fisherman's Last Voyage" (114). A dead fisherman, in his narrow berth, is being towed in a barge to his last haven by two men along a winding Dutch canal. One solitary female mourner sits with bowed head behind the coffin. Relatives, friends—mere neighbours and acquaintances, it may be, according to the humane Continental custom—accompany the dead, walking along the towing-path decorously but undemonstratively—exchanging words with those they meet; one little girl turning from its comely mother to pluck a flower by the way-side. Seldom have we seen anything so unaffectedly pathetic, so free from false or obtruded sentiment. Draughtsmanship, colouring, effect, are enormously ahead of anything we had seen by this artist. We can only suggest that the "values" of some of the figures should be enforced so as to balance the telling admirably-painted distance. As it is, it is one of the pictorial gems of the year. An artistic quality of colour similar to that we see in this picture is remarkable in a drawing by the Anglo-Dutch painter G. Clausen, showing (100) a troop of Scheveningen fisher-girls and children in their picturesque costumes coming up the sands from the boats, as viewed looking down from one of the sand-banks that fringe the beach. That this artist has also learnt from the Dutch painters the value of tonal gradations is apparent in a view at Charing-cross with King Charles's statue (146). In a humorous drawing of two monks in "Stormy" (165) altercation, the one aggressive, the other on the defensive, but still more provoking with his cooler air of mocking and reviling, Mr. Staniland shows a command of physiognomical character and expression for which we were not prepared; the painting is very good besides. After the dreariness of some previous subjects by Mr. Aumonier, very welcome is the pleasant view he gives us looking from Hedsor Hill, over the famous mead towards Maidenhead, with the Cliefden woods on the left, in the large and well-executed drawing No. 138. Modestly faithful to nature Mr. May always was, but he has this year developed a degree of power that adds materially to the importance of his work, particularly in the wreck scene on the Cornish coast (116), though divers other subjects from the neighbouring coasts of Holland, Belgium, and France, with diverse effects, are not less acceptable for their quiet charm and truth. Mr. Beavis has a spirited little drawing (32) of *vrac* carts, with their yoked oxen, on the French coast; but if we may judge by his "Outward Bound from the Medway" (179)—by the vigorous rendering of the sea, so full of movement, by the "go" of the ship, and the knowledge of its construction displayed, this skilful and versatile artist's *forte* is marine-painting. Mr. Bale's little Italian girl "In Charge" (24), and another little girl by him looking inquisitively at the pendulum of a hall clock (140), are excellent in their way.

The group of painters in this gallery who draw their inspiration from David Cox are quite up to their usual standard—Mr. Collier, in a large drawing of "Blythburgh Common" (125), very forcible and rich in colour, though the clouds "come forward" a little; Mr. Wimperis, in "Through the Park" (145), in which the successive aerial gradations are more distinguishable than in the last, though, or therefore perhaps we should say, less effective; and Mr. Orrock, in "Norham" (151), with its breadth of tender pervading light, as also in smaller drawings, which, however, are more closely imitated from "Old David." In the large "View from Mount Harry, near Lewes" (132), Mr. H. G. Hine renders the grandly sweeping lines and masses of our southern downs with his usual sense of space and atmosphere, but with not less of a blotting-paper-like softness of texture that creeps even up to the nearest foreground. Failing space compels us to content ourselves with mention of Mr. Fulleylove's quaint bits from Old Hampton Court, noticeable for their quiet harmonious colour; C. Green's "Scene from 'The Old Curiosity Shop'" (189), finished with his customary care; the able marine subjects by Mr. Hayes, particularly "Messina" (28); Mr. Small's pastoral (37), effective, but with rather forced and spotty colour; Mr. Wolf's "Grave and Gay" (58), the shady retreat of a horned owl invaded by butterflies; H. Johnson's "The Isles of Greece" (51), remarkable for graceful classic feeling; "Millersdale, Derbyshire" (60), by E. Hargitt; and contributions by Messrs. J. W. Whymper, Hugh Carter, J. A. Houston, W. L. Leitch, J. Mogford, R. Carrick, J. Syer, T. Green, Seymour Lucas, Harry Hine, W. Wyld, T. K. Penson, and J. Hardy; together with the still-life of Lady Lindsay, Mrs. Duffield, and Miss Marian Chase. We should have said before that Mr. H. J. Stock, a new member, has, besides technical ability of no mean order, a bold imagination, rather morbid, however, in its tendency, and requiring chastening restraint—at least in view of one of his contributions.

#### THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD.

In this fine drawing by J. M. W. Turner, the weird character of mingled rock and cloud scenery, which may often be observed amidst the Alpine heights, is rendered most effectively; and the tourist who has, in suitable conditions of the atmosphere, traversed either the St. Gotthard, the Simplon, or the Mont Cenis Pass, will not fail to recognise its general truth. The recent virtual completion of that Titanic engineering work, the boring a tunnel railway passage through a cluster of mountains grouped together by the name of St. Gotthard, of which we have given some illustrations in this Journal, ought not to prevent many lovers of the picturesque and romantic in nature still visiting the lofty road where such sublime sights are to be enjoyed. Travellers for pleasure and recreation between Switzerland and Lombardy can seldom be in so great a hurry that they must go through or under the Alps in less than an hour, instead of spending a delightful day, at a trifling extra expense, in the journey over the Pass. The view we have engraved is at any rate calculated to serve as a protest against that mistaken course of conduct.

#### THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

With the opening to the public on Monday last of the third annual exhibition of oil-paintings by living artists the character and objects of this gallery may be considered to be sufficiently established and defined to draw therefrom some positive conclusions.

Let it be premised, then, that few things could be devised that might seem so well calculated to benefit British Art as a project for supplying an annexe to the Royal Academy, or rather a *salle d'honneur*, consisting of such handsome rooms as these, for the purpose of encouraging the production of works of higher aim than those which commonly find their way to Piccadilly and Suffolk-street. Persons who regard art as something more than furniture began to be tired of the article supplied by too many of the Academicians and their protégés. The charms were on the wane of common-place cleverness, cockney vulgarity, and North British impudence, in slovenly "potboilers" of endless succession; albeit occasionally sweetened by such "ideality" as goes to the decoration of French confectionery, or spiced with "history" adapted from *transpontine* melodrama. Full of promise, also, seemed the substitution of one judge, and that one a connoisseur of acknowledged taste as well as a fairly competent artist, in place of a very limited liability company of seventy shareholders, the interest of each most directly engaged to conduct the concern for their own individual and collective benefit.

But has the fair promise of this project been fully redeemed thus far? We hardly think it has. Some narrowness of sympathy and taste and cliqueism, the still more inevitable consequence of single-handed or limited sectional effort, were apparent from the first. Now, experience tells us that pretenders are too ready to rally round a claim to superiority in anything that is the subject of "aesthetic" or emotional manifestation, and depending more or less on an *ad captandum* estimate, as in poetry, the *belles-lettres*, experimental religion, and, pre-eminently, art. Accordingly, the Grosvenor Gallery became the favourite home of works claiming esoteric meaning; of transcendental aesthetics evolved out of the internal consciousness, not from study and observation; of sickly sentimentalism, and of the pictorial disciples of the "sensuous" school of poetry, of modern archaisms, and "cribs" from the Old Masters; the whole kept in countenance by the cant of elegant littérateurs and professorial dilettanti. Of the technical competency of the work these authorities were either ignorant or pretended to deem it of little or no account, forgetting that he who aspires to pronounce a lofty oration, and is found merely capable of stuttering ungrammatical nonsense, but makes himself ridiculous.

If these remarks are construed as reflecting harshly on the direction of this gallery, they are not so intended. Artists and the public are, it is true, advised that "pictures and drawings are admitted solely on Sir Coutts Lindsay's invitation." But can this be taken to imply that he has given the imprimatur of his approval to every work that has appeared on these walls? Must not many invitations be obtained through subordinate and friendly agency? However this may be, such a principle of direction must work to the exclusion of much that is good, if not to the admission of some that is bad. Every artist of merit cannot be—is not—"invited"; therefore, must not the uninvited feel that a slight is tacitly shown them? And are there not young scarcely known artists of great promise who, from diffidence or pride, would abstain from soliciting an invitation, from whomsoever procurable. Sir Coutts Lindsay's intentions are, doubtless, of the best, and he has a right to manage his gallery as he thinks fit; but, bearing in mind the number of pictures of unquestionably high merit excluded from Burlington House (among them being this-year works by some foreign artists of European reputation), we venture to offer the suggestion that to open the Grosvenor Gallery to all comers, and to allow (as in France) the contributors themselves to elect a committee of selection, composed not wholly of professional painters, with right of rejection, might enormously benefit the exhibitions in Bond-street, and would certainly relieve the director from a peculiarly onerous and, indeed, impractical position.

At the same time, it is evident that public opinion is beginning to have sway at the Grosvenor. A rather healthier tone pervades the present gathering. At all events, the obtrusive commonplace that reigns at Burlington House hardly finds a footing here, a most grateful sense of repose being by contrast afforded. The contributors are striving to do better things, even if some perversely pursue a wrong direction.

Mr. Watts is variously and nobly represented. His latest work, we believe, is an ideal figure to the waist of a youthful warrior of feminine, pallid countenance, and fair, dishevelled hair, with eyes red and hollow from vigil fasting and prayer, in plate armour (splendidly painted), to which is appended the line from Swinburne, "Watchman! What of the Night?" (45). Popularly, this may be thought to be a Joan of Arc, but the artist was probably thinking of the saintly Sir Galahad of the Arthurian epos. We fancy the conception of this head reveals a slightly morbid tendency that occasionally seems to "sickly o'er" the artist's lofty imagination and sully his manly execution. This remark may seem to apply also to the two whole-length nude figures of "Daphne" (43) and "Psyche" (46); accepting, however, the choice of subject, the treatment is perfectly appropriate. The Daphne moribund in the laurel-bush has been exhibited before; but all will admire anew the exquisite *morbidezza* of the flesh, especially of the torso. The beautiful frail figure of Psyche exactly fronts us; finding only one red feather of the Cupid on the couch, from which he has fled, she lets fall her lamp, and as it expires a deathly pallor steals over the girlish form, and an expression writhes the delicate features of the drooping face, the pathos of which is not to be forgotten. Two or three portraits are also exceptionally fine. The head of Mr. William Morris, the poet (44), has a lifelike animation we hardly remember to have seen in any portrait by Mr. Watts. Another, of the Rev. C. Beanlands (42)—a profile typically "high-Church" one might guess—is a most capital piece of characterisation. Lastly, there is a modern "Laura" (47), with whose name a line from Petrarch is associated in the catalogue.

Mr. Millais' never-failing grip of the individuality and his matchless power of realistic painting are evinced in two ladies' portraits of widely diverse types. Of Mrs. Jopling, the artist, and artist's wife, and who herself sends a very creditable portrait (58), there is a three-quarter length (49) standing, in a natty black embroidered dress, the features most vivacious (though the little *nez retroussé* is not quite so well drawn as we might expect from the artist), and the vivacity extending to the attitude—a little *gaillard*, dare we say?—of the lithesome figure, with the hands locked behind. A quiet conciliatory gaze meets us from the doubtless equally characteristic portrait of Mrs. Caird (54), also standing, but with the hands folded in front, and the slender figure equipped in an "aesthetic costume," of pale neutral green, black sleeves, and sash.

Mr. Alma Tadema exhibits the most perfect little gem we have seen from his hand. It is simply a Roman youth lying

on the seat of a marble exedra putting "A Question" (51)—that is, doubtless, popping the question—to a young girl leaning forward from her seat to hide her blushes—only these two white-robed figures, the white marble seat, and a strip of sea and sky, the whole in sparkling sunlight. Yet how infinitely preferable is this simplicity and unity to the more ambitious works which the artist so often overloads with details—details, too, so often heterogeneous in themselves and borrowed from the Lower Empire. Good in its way, also, is "A Pastoral" (53)—a Greek carter leading his yoked oxen with the polychromic façade of a temple in the distance. A third small picture (52) represents a girl dancing with her tambourine before an altar to and a niched statue of some "Garden god."

One of the features of the collection is a series of works by the distinguished French artist J. Bastien Lepage—a painter of most determined ultra-literal severity, who rivals Holbein, except in being utterly insensible to beauty, though Holbein was *not*, and to whom all "plain" people of mind heroic enough to desire a faithful portrait should sit. Yet to a rare artistic power of truthful characterisation, obtained by consummate drawing and modelling, he adds a delicate feeling for grey atmospheric tone that sometimes reaches a really beautiful result. But it is hard to conceive how any artist's taste could impel him to paint—lifesize, too!—that hideous couple of ragged tramps, or field-labourers, in No. 7, the man asleep on his back in the hay, with his hat over his eyes, and his *innamorata* seated by his side—such a Flora for "les Poins!"—with the high cheek bones and massive jaws of the most debased Celtic type conceivable—a pure descendant of the primeval Eve as first evolved from the gorilla. Even the moral of such degradation is not pointed, so repellent is the total absence of any touch of pathos and the lack of all sense of artistic fitness betrayed in the choice of so large a canvas. After this we are not surprised at the unflinching naturalism of "The Annunciation to the Shepherds" (21)—to the angel in which the painter's archaeological bias has nevertheless led him to add a conventional discordant gilt nimbus and cincture. M. Lepage's strength is in his portraits—witness either those of his parents (141), and, better still, his grandfather (86), on the scale of life; or the smaller ones of M. Klotz (10), cigar in hand; and—of course, most interesting of the series—that (from the last Salon) of Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt (9), her slender figure clad in a warm creamy grey robe, with a background of similar-hued drapery, chosen not certainly to relieve the figure, but probably as a foil to the "steely" colour of the imposing Renaissance frame. The actress's profile is represented in order to delineate its emphatic sinuosities; and she is gazing at a gilt statuette with the professional interest of a "sculptress," but the "get up"—the capricious *coiffure* and cumbersome Revolutionary neck-gear—might suggest rather the audacious *farceuse* that some think her than the eminent tragedienne that she is. Rachel would not have dressed thus.

The one large picture sent by Mr. Burne Jones, called "The Golden Stairs," in the East Gallery, seems to strike the keynote of the healthier tone that prevails in the works seeking their inspiration from nascent Italian art. The design, which is rather eccentric and not altogether happy, though simpler than usual—that is to say, less confused with archaeological elements—has for groundwork a flight of stairs, communicating, we suppose is intended, between a *loggia* and the *cortile* of an Italian palazzo. The stairs are of peculiar winding construction, terminating above in a bold arch; their colour is a beautiful palish yellow (whence the title), though hardly of the hue of actual gilding. A band of maiden minstrels (attendants leaving, we may suppose, a marriage feast) descend these stairs in twos and threes, or singly, each bearing her instrument—pipe and lute and cymbals, trumpet, theorbo, regals, and what not. Each is garlanded, and all wear long white robes girdled at the waist. The monotony of these masses of white is the least agreeable part of the colouring: not only is the tone too little varied, but the hues generally are opaque in the lights and leaden in the shadows. The imitation of the small rigid plaits of the dresses seen in pictures of the Mantegna school also precludes the grace of fine and varied light and shade yielded by "drapery" in the strict technical sense of the word. The sameness of character in the faces is another defect of invention. All may well have been studied from the same model. Further, the uniform pallor of the flesh tints is neither consonant with youth, nor a gay and happy ceremony, nor with music—hardly even at its saddest. Yet—and this is an important qualification—the faces have more symmetry and true beauty than the artist's customary type—a type borrowed, it would seem, from Mr. Dante Rossetti. And the expressions, though melancholy, do not, perhaps, owing to the theme, indicate morbid or love-lorn emaciation. Some of the figures are really lovely, particularly one or two near the apex of the arch—though they have not been subjected to the requisite perspective diminution. The charm of the picture, as we understand it, and if we understand it aright, a genuinely poetic charm—is its suggestion of the concluded strains of the minstrel maidens' wedding music—its dying cadence re-echoed, as it were, in their faces, all attuned in sweet sad unison, in their rhythmic movements and robes, in the serried stairs, and in the fall of those fair feet—better drawn, by-the-way, than those of Venus last year. This, we say, is to us the picture's charm; and without such motive it is difficult to understand its *raison d'être*. Yet authorities who might seem to be in the painter's confidence declare that no such meaning was intended—that the maiden minstrels, in their garlands and white robes, and the golden stairs, are there for no reason in particular, and their expressions mean nothing in particular: if they are pleasant to look upon, that is all the artist's business. "Art for art's sake" is the shallow fallacy of this new criticism, which would degrade art to mere sensuous decoration, instead of seeking to extend its influence by strengthening the bonds with which nature has inseparably linked it to the imagination, intellect, and moral emotions—in short, to all that is highest as well as lowest in our consciousness. If this present picture were judged by such a standard, it falls in several respects so manifestly short of both the abstract and technical beauty in face and form, colour and line, conceivable in and appropriate to such a composition, that the painter of it would be very far indeed from the pinnacle to which his admirers would exalt him.

We must reserve for future notice Mr. W. B. Richmond's large decorative work, "The Song of Miriam;" Mr. J. D. Linton's elaborate picture, "Victorians," both showing a great advance, and other contributions by some of the most rising and interesting painters of the day.

The Literary Congress, to be held this year under the presidency of the King of Portugal, has been postponed from June to Sept. 15, at the request of the Portuguese authorities.

According to a telegram from Panama received by the Chilian Legation in Washington, the Chilian fleet bombarded Callao on the 22nd ult., and caused serious damage to the town. Lima was threatened by the Chilian army, and great distress prevailed there.



THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD, FROM TURNER'S "LIBER STUDIORUM."—SEE PAGE 451.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH RECEIVING THE COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION AT QUEENSTOWN.—SEE PAGE 451.



AN INCIDENT DURING THE SEARCH FOR H.M.S. ATALANTA.—SEE PAGE 454.

## THE AMERICAN RELIEF-SHIP FOR IRELAND.

The United States' frigate *Constellation*, which came to Queenstown, in Cork harbour, the week before last, with stores for the relief of Irish distress, was represented in one of the illustrations we have published. The one we now give is that of the scene a few days afterwards, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Rear-Admiral R.N., commanding the reserve, officially received the American naval commander, Captain E. Potter, on board H.M.S. *Lively*, despatch-vessel, and bade him welcome to our shores; heartily thanking him and the United States' Government and people, for their signal act of kindness to a portion of the Queen's subjects. We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Cole, paymaster of the *Lively*, for the sketch of this very interesting scene which we have engraved. After the exchange of friendly civilities, his Royal Highness speedily arranged with Captain Potter the manner in which the stores brought by the *Constellation* were to be transhipped to the flotilla of gun-boats named in our last account, which were to convey them to different ports along the west coast of Ireland. The American captain has been presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin.

## THE SEARCH FOR H.M.S. ATALANTA.

A singular incident occurred in the cruise of H.M.S. *Wye*, Staff Commander Sarratt, which was dispatched in search of the missing training-ship *Atalanta*. The *Wye* arrived in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday last week. Commander Sarratt started from Gibraltar on the 20th ult. in search of the *Atalanta*, and arrived at Vigo on the evening of the 23rd. He left Vigo on the morning of the 24th. When about six miles from that place a small fishing-boat, with a man in a crouching posture, was observed. It was blowing hard at the time from the north-east, with a heavy sea. A boat having been lowered, the fishing-boat was taken in tow, brought alongside the *Wye*, and hoisted on board. The occupant turned out to be an old fisherman, apparently about seventy years of age. He was perfectly unconscious when brought on board, and only lived about twenty minutes, although every effort was made by the medical officer, Dr. Lyon, to restore animation. The *Wye* returned to Vigo and delivered the body to the Spanish authorities, who expressed their gratitude to the Commander for the attention shown. It is supposed the man was a Spaniard. The boat had only one oar, and had evidently drifted off the shore or out of one of the bays; the old man being unable, when he had lost an oar, to withstand the strong easterly gale. The *Wye* had been ordered to the Azores, but the Channel Fleet were dispatched in search of the *Atalanta*, and the *Wye* left Vigo the next morning for Plymouth. A look-out was kept from that port to Plymouth, but nothing of the *Atalanta* was seen.

We are indebted to Lieutenant W. Verner, of the Rifle Brigade, who was on board H.M.S. *Wye*, for a sketch of this romantic, but rather melancholy, adventure at sea.

## HOME NEWS.

Commander Burney, of the Royal Naval School, Greenwich, has been made a C.B.

At the close of the winter session of Glasgow University yesterday week a number of honorary degrees were conferred.

Professor Tanner has been appointed Professor of the Principles of Agriculture in the Royal Agricultural College.

Mr. E. A. Carttar, son of the late Coroner for West Kent, has been elected to that office.

Mr. Charles Morton, W.S., Edinburgh, has been appointed Crown Agent for Scotland.

Mr. Edward Stanford has published three maps showing the results of the recent elections.

The corner-stone of a new infirmary was laid at Bolton last Saturday.

At a meeting of the Saltash Town Council on Monday Mr. W. Rundle was elected Mayor, in place of the late Dr. Clark.

The Mayor of Hastings on Monday opened a new school in connection with the grammar foundation scheme.

The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the anniversary regimental dinner of the Grenadier Guards at Willis's Rooms on the 25th inst.

Mr. T. C. Newton, C.B., began his public lectures on Greek Sculpture and Painting on Wednesday in the Botanical Theatre, University College, Gower-street. The lectures were supplemented by visits to the British Museum.

Some oxen sent to the Queen from South Africa as a present from Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at the Prince Consort's Shaw farm last Saturday. They are handsome but exceedingly small animals.

Mr. M. C. Buszard, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. W. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., have been elected Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, in the places of the late Mr. J. Locke, Q.C., and the late Mr. G. Boden, Q.C.

Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P. for Lambeth, assisted on Tuesday at the ceremony of laying the memorial-stones of new Sunday Schools in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel at Barry-road, Peckham-rye.

It has been finally arranged by the Council of the City of Edinburgh and the Midlothian Rifle Association that the International match, in which the English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch twentys are to take part, shall be held at Edinburgh, on Monday, June 14.

Her Majesty's Office of Works has arranged for an annual display of American plants in Hyde Park. Each season the plants will be removed, and replaced as frequently as may be found necessary. Already some of the beds which skirt Rotten-row have been furnished with hardy azaleas.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada last week show that as regards live stock there was a large decrease. The totals were:—702 cattle, 553 sheep, 268 pigs, 7225 quarters of beef, 1378 carcasses of mutton, and 219 dead pigs.

Last week 2559 births and 1387 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 60 and the deaths 201 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 18 from smallpox, 31 from measles, 33 from scarlet fever, 15 from diphtheria, 78 from whooping-cough, 13 from different forms of fever, and 12 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had declined from 395 to 294 in the four preceding weeks, fell to 260 last week, and were 80 below the average: 153 resulted from bronchitis, and 73 from pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 61 deaths.—In the quarterly return of the Registrar-General it is stated that in the United Kingdom the births of 288,119 children, and the deaths of 197,096 persons were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 91,023.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

The *Cornhill* offers a remarkably varied and pleasant number. The subject of Klopstock seems uninviting, but by graceful treatment and literary insight the old poet is made quite a sympathetic figure, while the strong and weak points of his character as an author are excellently caught. "A Pilgrimage to Vallauris" is even pleasanter reading, not so much for its account of the productions of the Vallauris potteries, dainty and refined as they are, as for its lovely descriptions of the Mediterranean coast scenery near Cannes. "How a Chinese B.A. was Won" is another excellent contribution, a strictly matter-of-fact account of the ordinary progress of a Chinese youth to distinction through the medium of successful examinations, yet animated with a subtle underrun of irony at the expense of the fortunate youth and the intellectual mediocrity engendered and maintained by the system. "Marius Bougeard's Amnesty" is another of Mr. Grenville Murray's tales illustrative of modern French politics, where the elements of tragedy and comedy are blended with his usual dexterity. "Mrs. Austin," concluded in this number, is a tragi-comedy in a different style—the story of an honest affection which raises the person concerned in our estimation, and yet is never quite divested of a slight tinge of the ludicrous.

*Macmillan* is also unusually good this month. The most remarkable paper is one on Shelley's last days and death, by Mr. Buxton Forman, which, however, derives nearly all its interest from a long and hitherto unpublished letter by Mrs. Shelley, written little more than a month after Shelley's death, in which the attendant circumstances are described with an intensity of tragic passion only attainable by an actor and a sufferer. There is something cognate in the subject of another highly interesting contribution, "An Escape for Life from a Fijian Cyclone," highly exciting, yet written in an artless style with obvious veracity. "Cymbeline in a Hindoo Playhouse" is a remarkable contribution, describing an adaptation of this drama in Marathi, as performed on occasion of the Gaikwar's marriage. Mr. Wemyss Reid, an unimpeachable authority, traces the upward progress of the metropolitan correspondent of the provincial press from his original condition as a pretentious impostor, absurd in his affectation of intimacy with the great, until the present day, when he actually is what he formerly wished to appear. There is humour as well as interest in Mrs. Oliphant's novel; and Mr. Thomas Hughes, defending Channing against inconsiderate detraction, points out how he was made an Abolitionist by his moral indignation at the annexation of Texas.

Variety is also a note of this month's *Nineteenth Century*, which is full of contributions of exceptional interest. This character especially attaches to the fine and harmonious, though, from the nature of the subject, inevitably mystical, strain in which Mr. Tennyson gives utterance to his emotion on the birth of a grandson, regarded as an apparition from the unseen world emerging into our sphere of existence; and M. Renan's eloquent and elegant tribute to Marcus Aurelius. While presenting the philosophic Emperor as a model of human perfection, and a teacher whose instructions can never lose their value under any change of creed or circumstances, M. Renan at the same time does not conceal that the very refinement of his nature in a certain degree unfitted him for power. Miss Lambert's article on the ceremonial use of flowers, and Mr. Conway's on the parallels to the incident of the pound of flesh in the "Merchant of Venice," open up agreeable bypaths in traditional lore, although the latter ultimately finds its way into controversy. Lord Norton recommends the substitution of imprisonment, as far as practicable, for penal servitude; Mr. Minto contributes an excellent literary paper on Dr. Donne; Miss Clapperton replies to Mrs. Lathbury's remarks on woman and agnosticism; and three doctors take the field against Miss Lonsdale's views respecting nursing in Guy's Hospital. The controversy seems one easily arranged by a little tact on both sides, and impossible of arrangement without it.

The *Fortnightly* is mainly political, and the only papers of this description of especial interest are Mr. Bear's remarks on the verification of his prognostics touching the impending conversion of the agriculturalists to Liberalism under the influence of bad seasons; and Index's advice to the Conservatives to forsake Disraeli and turn to Peel. The counsel is not unlikely to be followed, not only by the Conservatives, but by the moderate Liberals, which would be more than is exactly desired by the counsellor. Mr. Saintsbury's estimate of M. Renan is admirably written, and perfectly sound from an artistic point of view, but is necessarily imperfect on the side of theology. An interesting communication from Mr. Wilfrid Blunt acquaints us with the history of Northern Arabia since Mr. Palgrave's visit. It is chiefly remarkable for the encroachments of the Turks on the shores of the Persian Gulf during Mr. Gladstone's late administration, which Mr. Blunt thinks the English Government ought not to have tolerated. Mr. Leslie Stephen criticises Mr. Buckle's "Philosophy of History," Miss Simcox examines feminine ideals of usefulness as exemplified in some recent biographies, and Sir George Campbell describes the practical working of "Home-Rule" institutions in the Austrian Empire.

*Blackwood* concludes "Reata," with the pathos and beauty of style which has characterised every instalment of this admirable story. Its successor, "Dr. Wortle's School," bears a strong family likeness to Mr. Anthony Trollope's novels, turning, as most of them have done of late, upon the complicated domestic affairs of a couple who are neither quite married nor quite unmarried. The exposition of the plot is so far somewhat tediously circumstantial. "Peter the Great and Syria" discusses the strategic measures which England should adopt for checking a Russian advance upon India, using the Mediterranean as a base of operations. There are also a picturesque paper on Morocco, chiefly derived from the travels of Gerhard Rohlfs; a fair criticism on Tourgenieff's novels; and an article on the recent elections, which *Blackwood* naturally contemplates in the most dismal light.

The best articles in a generally poor number of *Fraser* are the conclusion of Professor Spencer Baynes's interesting investigation of the extent of Shakespeare's classical knowledge, and Mrs. Oliphant's paper on the grievances of women, which, if perhaps a little over-querulous here and there, has at all events the merit of conveying with terseness and pith the points on which sensible women may justifiably deem themselves entitled to complain. Professor Baynes clearly establishes the nature and extent of Shakespeare's obligations to Ovid. "Blues and Buffs" is amusing, which is more than can be said of Mr. Hutton's "Theology" or Professor Price's "Finance." Dean Stanley's essay on the variations of the Romish Church makes some good points.

Great part of the *Contemporary Review* is devoted to another controversy on the Church of Rome between Mr. T. Arnold and Dr. Littledale, which will interest few but professed theologians. With the exception of Mr. Lenormant's learned and valuable disquisition on the Eleusinian Mysteries, the other contributions are much slighter and less important than one is accustomed to find in the *Contemporary*.

The *Atlantic Monthly* and *Scribner* are, as usual, full of variety. Perhaps the most generally interesting contributions to the former are Mr. Byers's thrilling account of hairbreadth escapes while hiding among the Confederate troops, disguised as one of their own volunteers, and the extremely pleasant reminiscences of the distinguished American painter and art-teacher, W. H. M. Hunt. An apparently impartial review of Democratic prospects in the Presidential election concludes that the party will hardly have any choice but to nominate Mr. Tilden, its leader and its incubus. Mr. Lathrop's little bird poem is full of fancy, and the serial stories are prosecuted with unabated spirit. *Scribner* opens with the first instalment of an essay on the younger painters of America, a subject of which little is known in Europe. The writer's criticism is summed up in the statement that, whereas the earlier American school aimed at the imitation of nature, the newer seeks the expression of feeling. The continuations of Mrs. Burnett's *Louisiana*, and of Mr. Schuyler's richly illustrated history of Peter the Great are also to be noted; and there is an excellent paper on Edgar Poe, with a fine portrait.

There is nothing to remark in *Temple Bar* besides the continuation of its serial tales, and a fairly appreciative account of Henri Murger. The chief attraction in *Time* is the continuation of Violet Fane's extravagant and almost farcical, but spirited and extremely taking, "Sophy." "Her Caprice" is a powerful sketch, and there is some entertaining gossip in the paper on Royal Academy Dinners. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is amply provided with entertaining contributions, among which the continuation of Mr. Francillon's "Queen Cophetua," Mr. Barnett Smith's critical account of the dramatist Shirley, and the "Member for the Chiltern Hundreds" sketch of some of the casualties of the late general election, demand especial notice.

The most attractive contribution to *Belgravia* is the highly successful continuation of Mr. James Payn's "Confidential Agent." In the *University Magazine* we especially remark a lively paper on "Anglo-Indian Poetry," illustrated by examples, grave and gay, such as Mr. Lyall's *Pindaree* and Mr. A. Macmillan's lines on the native candidate with the unpronounceable name, which clearly establish that the Indian Civil Service is no stranger to the Muses. "Too Red a Dawn" continues very interesting; and there is great merit in Miss Levy's careful poetical study of Xantippe from Xantippe's own point of view. Mr. Aubrey de Vere's excellent literary criticism of Wordsworth in the *Month* is rendered still more interesting by notices of Wordsworth as a man. The *Antiquary* is, as usual, full of archaeological notes of varied character.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have issued the first part of the *Great Historic Galleries of England*, edited by Lord Ronald Gower. It contains, besides an introductory essay by the editor, permanent reproductions in photography of pictures in the Bridgewater Gallery, Stafford House, and Castle Haven. The May number of *Men of Mark* (by the same firm) contains portraits of the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Vicat Cole, A.R.A., and Sir J. D. Hooker. The *American Art-Review* (No. 5) contains, besides numerous exquisite engravings, the first part of "A History of Wood Engraving in America."

Among the serials published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are Part I. of the Popular Edition of the Doré Illustrated Bible in monthly parts, by which means this sumptuous edition of the Bible, with the magnificent illustrations by Gustave Doré, will be placed within the reach of the humblest; the Magazine of Art, Family Magazine, Quiver, Old and New London; Technical Educator; Longfellow's Poetical Works, Illustrated; Science for All, Illustrated; Familiar Wild Flowers, with Coloured Plates; an Illustrated Book of the Dog; Farrar's Life of Christ, Illustrated; the Family Physician; and British Battles on Land and Sea.

We have also received the Popular Science Review, the Shilling Serial Issue of Mr. Heath's Fern Paradise, Journal of Science, Biograph, Covent Garden Magazine, London Society, St. James's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Argosy, Churchman, Churchman's Magazine, Victoria Magazine, Colburn's New Monthly, St. Nicholas, Charing-Cross, Science Gossip, Men of Mark, Welcome Hour, Kensington, Golden Hours, Peep-Show, Good Words, Home, Social Notes, Sanitary Engineer, Children's Advocate, Animal World, Mission Life, Chatterbox, and the Phrenological Magazine. Among the Fashion Books are Le Follet, Ladies' Gazette of Fashions, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly, and Illustrated Household Journal. We have also received Monthly Parts of All the Year Round, Once a Week, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Gardeners' Magazine, Day of Rest, Welcome, Social Notes, Boy's Own Paper, Girl's Own Paper, Young England, Union Jack, the Daisy, and the Christian Age.

The Empress Eugénie left Maritzburg on Thursday week in excellent health. She was escorted by the mounted police, and was to reach Sevenoaks on Saturday last.

A Treasury prosecution came before Sir A. Lusk, M.P., at the Mansion House on Tuesday, in which proceedings had been taken against the agent of a foreign lottery drawing for selling the tickets here. A penalty of £20 and £5 costs was imposed.

The deaf and dumb sculptor of the statuary group, "The Good Shepherd," which adorns the building of St. Saviour's Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Oxford-street, shown in one of our illustrations a fortnight ago, is named Gawn, and is a pupil of the late eminent sculptor Mr. W. Behnes.

A Cape Town telegram of the 13th inst., received by way of Madeira, says that Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Henry Bulwer have been entertained at a dinner in Cape Town. In replying to toasts, they expressed a hope that the scheme of a confederation of the South African colonies would shortly be carried out.

The Archaeological Society of Athens has bought half of the village which is built on the ruins of the temple of Eleusis. New dwellings are to be built in another place for the villagers, and after their transfer to them the excavations will be commenced.

The first turf of the Tiverton and North Devon Railway, a new line intended to connect Tiverton with the Devon and Somerset line at Morebath, was cut on Monday at Tiverton by Sir J. Heathcote Amory, Bart., M.P. The line is the beginning of the proposed through communication to be made between North and South Devon.

Our correspondent, who sent us the portrait of Dolores Rodriguez, a heroine of the South American war, engraved for last week, seems to have been mistaken in describing her as a *virandière* of the Peruvian army. It is the Chilian army to which she belonged, as we now learn from a piece of a Spanish-American newspaper, *Los Tiempos*, which has reached us through Señor Carlos Toro y Herrera, residing at Gembloux, in Belgium. She was born at Santiago, in Chile, and was the wife of a soldier, whom she accompanied with the battalion of Sappers in the march from Pisagua to Tarapaca. She has received the rank of sergeant from General Escala, for her valour in fighting since her husband was killed.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

We regret to have to record the rather sudden death of Mr. W. S. Cartwright, which occurred on Sunday last. The deceased gentleman was, during the early stages of his turf career, identified almost solely with steeple-chasing, and Penarth, a son of The Bloomer, one of the first mares that he ever possessed, did him good service "between the flags." He soon, however, took to flat-racing, and, in 1865, his colours were carried very prominently by "the beautiful Ely," who defeated General Peel in the Ascot Cup after a dead-heat, and then added the Goodwood and Brighton Cups to this notable triumph. In Princess of Wales Mr. Cartwright possessed one of the most successful brood mares in the history of the turf. Her son, Albert Victor, was good enough to secure a place in both Derby and Leger, besides taking the Middle Park Plate and many other valuable stakes. Then came Louise Victoria, a good, though not first-class, filly, and, in 1874, the heavy-shouldered George Frederick was equal to the task of winning the Derby. Caeru and Fair Lyonese were almost the last animals that won races for Mr. Cartwright, who gave up any connection with the turf, and sold his stud to M. Andre, rather more than a year ago. He had not been in very good health for some months past, and the immediate cause of death was a fit of apoplexy.

It is a generally received axiom in racing that when two horses, meeting on equal terms, finish head and head, neither is of very superlative excellence. Following up this line of argument, we may make the deduction that when four are within a length of each other as they pass the judge the whole lot are decidedly moderate; and we fancy that this will be found strictly correct of the leading quartet in the Two Thousand Guineas last week. Moreover, we feel sure that the race was falsely run, and that Beaumonet, first; Muncaster, second; Petronel, third, more nearly represents the real order of merit than does the actual result of the contest. The French colt was fairly ridden to death. He made the whole of the running, held a lead of a couple of lengths at the distance, and then, though Hudson—who was very wide of his field on the upper ground—ceased riding, short of the winning post under the impression that he had won, he was not beaten a length. In expressing the opinion that Muncaster ought to have beaten Petronel, we do not wish to cast the least reflection on Webb's riding, but, having taken off 14 lb. in about ten days, he was very weak, and not in the least fit to fight out such a desperate finish with Fordham. To make matters worse, Muncaster was very "green" at his business, and required an immense amount of riding. He is a very big colt, but rather short in comparison with his height, and by no means adapted for the ups and downs of Epsom, though he is sure to find plenty of backers for the Derby, in which race Petronel and Beaumonet are, unfortunately, not engaged. The form at the Craven Meeting was utterly upset. Mask beat Merry-go-round far enough, though he again collapsed when it came to climbing the hill at the finish, and Brotherhood, whose miserable display was quite inexplicable, was the absolute last. Mariner, said to be 10 lb. in front of Fernandez, ran a perfect wretch, and his defeat, coupled with that of Westbourne in the City and Suburban, will make people very shy of Kingsclere trials for some time to come.

If the placed horses in the Two Thousand were not a very brilliant lot, three very beautiful fillies occupied a similar position in the One Thousand. Elizabeth, the winner, does not possess quite the blood-like elegance of Evasion, but she has more length and power, and won from end to end in grand style. She is by Statesman, a Young Melbourne horse, and own brother to General Peel, and won both her engagements last season, so that she still possesses an unbeaten certificate. Time will do much for Versigny, who was second, and, as Elizabeth has been omitted from the entries for the Oaks, the French filly must possess a capital chance at Epsom, for Océanie, the crack young lady of last season, is unfortunately all to pieces. Mirth ran fast for six furlongs, but quite failed to stay home, and as Evasion is notoriously far behind Muncaster, none of the unplaced fillies can be of much account. The two chief races of the week were the only redeeming features of one of the worst programmes ever presented to the public even at Newmarket; and the Saturday's sport at Alexandra Park, though witnessed by an immense company, and very enjoyable on account of the glorious weather, needs no comment.

The rival attractions of the Windsor Meeting—at which the sport was fair, though not of particularly good class—kept many metropolitan race-goers from Chester, still the attendance on the Cup day was very large. The field numbered ten, exactly the same complement that contested the event last season, and, at the finish, there was nothing to choose between Rhidderroch (8 st. 2 lb.), Fashion (6 st. 5 lb.), and Sword Dance (6 st. 4 lb.), as 4 to 1 was accepted freely about each of them. The last-named carried 6 lb. extra to enable Gallon to ride him, but, though this powerful light-weight kept him straight enough, he could not bring him home in the first three, and an uninteresting race ended in Fashion beating the Irish horse, Philammon (7 st. 9 lb.), in the easiest style by three lengths, while the same distance separated the second and Rhidderroch.

The meeting of the London Athletic Club at Stamford-bridge on Saturday last attracted a very large number of spectators, and proved thoroughly successful. The Challenge Cups

produced some good racing—rather an unusual circumstance—and the performance of J. D. Sadler, who, without being at all pressed, won the Half-Mile in 2 min. 2-5 sec., was a wonderfully good one. The victory of P. H. Stenning in the Ten Miles was very popular, as, though one of the long-distance runners of the day, he has been singularly unlucky during a long career.

## NOVELS.

Fifteen monthly parts are to complete Mr. William Black's new story, entitled *Sunrise* (Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), which promises, to judge from the first month's instalment, to be a stirring and picturesque work of fiction, free, to the reader's relief, from the eternal descriptions of Scottish seas and skies. The prominent figure is likely to be, as usual with the author, a superordinary, to avoid the more common and almost derogatory term—extraordinary, young lady, coloured Hungarian this time. Conspiracies and mysteries are already, as it were, in the atmosphere, causing the reader to palpitate with expectation, if not apprehension, of tremendous events to come. As yet there is no "suggestion of trap-doors or sliding panels," there is "not a trace of a dagger or a dark lantern," not so much as a glimpse of a rusty revolver peeping out from any gentleman's coat-pocket or breeches-pocket. Perhaps all this is to come; for the story is "a story of these times," when, as the Czar and the Kings of Italy and Spain, not to mention the German Emperor and less august personages, would bear indignant and sorrowful witness, men do thrust with the cold steel and do shoot with the deadly pistol, although hitherto the practice, whether with the former or with the latter, has fortunately been exceedingly bad from the point of view of a master-at-arms. And it is to be hoped that, if the political murderer is to play a part in the novel, justice will be done to the nervelessness with which he appears generally to strike and the unsteadiness with which he appears generally to aim. The venerable German Emperor certainly had a narrow escape; but even in that case, it will be well to remember, the wretched regicide did not attain his diabolical end. However, it remains to be seen what is to come of the storm which is clearly brewing, to burst, perhaps, before many more pages have been published. At present the most remarkable scenes are probably two in which the superordinary young lady stands out most conspicuously; in one she plays a zither (without a plectrum apparently) with a prodigious effect, which will be incomprehensible perhaps to some readers who have heard that instrument under less favourable circumstances, and in the other she has a curious adventure with a certain "lady in black," whose behaviour is sufficiently mysterious to cause some doubts as to her sanity and great hopes of her complicity in a dangerous, exciting plot. The author is to be felicitated upon the freshness and spirit of his overture, and upon the polyglot nature of his acquirements: English, French, German, Italian, and Magyar—being apparently all "print to him;" if some exception must be taken, it shall assume the form of a question as to whether the manner is not a little theatrical here and there, the language a little "tall," the sentiments a little high-flown, the quotations a little excessive, the effusiveness a little exuberant.

Mr. Joseph Hatton's celebrity as a writer endowed with dramatic force and with a command of vivid colouring is sustained in *Three Recruits and the Girls they left behind them* (Hurst and Blackett), the number of volumes corresponding with that of the titular recruits. In one respect the novel produces the effect of an unexpected resurrection; for the old "Bow-street runner," with his "low, peculiar whistle," his "pair of handcuffs," and his "barkers," reappears upon the scene, though the novelists of to-day were generally believed to have tacitly agreed to bury him out of sight at last. His reappearance, however, is justified, of course, by the date of the story, some seventy years ago. The same justification will also apply to the revival of the mounted highwayman, with his mask upon his face and his wonderful mare between his legs, the very image of Dick Turpin and Black Bess. But is it not rather a misnomer to call such a horseman "a damned footpad," as at the ninth page of the third volume? The epithet, however, might stand in either case. The adventures of the three recruits are by no means so various or so exciting and ingeniously contrived as those of the celebrated "three musketeers," translated from the French of Dumas the elder; but they are astonishing enough, nevertheless. Strange as it may seem, the reader will probably have some difficulty in deciding which of the characters are the three recruits; there can be no doubt concerning two of them, but as to the third it is far less easy to place one's finger upon him, as the choice appears to lie between a commissioned officer, who cannot be properly called a recruit, and a scoundrel who certainly did enlist, but, having almost immediately deserted with his sergeant's connivance, cannot be included among those to whom "the girls they left behind them" evidently refers. On the other hand, the gallant officer does leave a girl behind him in a very interesting but unfortunately disgraceful condition; and the description of how he was morally improved by his campaign against "Boney" and the French, and did tardy justice to the young woman he had wronged, is among the brightest, pleasantest, and wholesomest portions of the story. Villains,

hypocrites, priestly and lay members of secret and odious societies, murderers, plotters, and robbers occupy the most prominent places, though their dark deeds are relieved by glories of virtue, honesty, and manliness of tone and conduct, and condign punishment awaits the principal evil-doers. What sort of wickedness is perpetrated may be best gathered from the answer which the author gives to a question of his own. "What else did the moon see that night?" he asks. And he replies: "It saw two old men sitting late over their cups, the one needy and ready to sell his child for gold, the other weak, lascivious, and ready to buy her. . . . It saw a poor unhappy girl rocking to sleep a fretful child, and thinking over plans for leaving her home and carrying this loved evidence of her shame with her. . . . It saw Lawyer Dobbs spinning his villainous web, and Philip Scruton masquerading as some one else, and it knew the coward under the lion's skin just the same as before." Add to this that the said moon, if it happened to be about, would have seen on subsequent occasions a murder or so and other atrocities, and a good idea will be obtained of the source to which the author has gone for his "powerful effects."

Action, as it is called, will be greatly missed by readers of *El Dorado*, by Alfred Leigh (Remington and Co.), but the two volumes contain some excellent writing, touches of humour and pathos, dark scenes relieved by bright and amusing interludes, and a few charming samples of verse. The story is slackly put together, and the interest is weakened by distribution in almost equal proportions among several characters; and there is the old device, whereof it is difficult on the present occasion to see the point or the use, of a complication arising from the destruction of a forged document in the place of a real will. It may be presumed that we are intended to accept for the hero a briefless barrister of great poetical genius, who dies at the very moment when his "blossom is a-ripening;" and for the heroine a lovely girl of good position and fortune, of noble aspirations, and of great constancy, at whose feet, as it were, he leaves his fame as a bequest, and who remains unmarried for his sake. She is run hard, however, for the first honours by a beautiful blind girl, a sweet conception, though there is something a little stale in the musical magic with which she is supposed to be naturally endowed. The briefless barrister, also, whose literary gifts are all too tardily appreciated, has been a little overworked, perhaps, by the novelists; but he has seldom, if ever, hitherto been of so pure and high a moral character. Indeed, the tone of the book is altogether above the ordinary; and the teaching, though a little stern, perhaps, is wholesome, strengthening, and refining. That the sternness sometimes degenerates into cynical bitterness is no wonder; a writer may well say in his haste that the tendency of social life around us is to impress upon us that "art is a thing to be patronised, not reverenced; that imagination is a morbid folly; that genius is a fact to be critically explained away; that passion is a disease for medical treatment; that man is endowed with sublime faculties solely for the purpose of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest." There is exaggeration, of course, in this kind of representation; and so there was in King David's famous remark about the mendacity of mankind; but experience must have convinced us that the Jewish monarch was not so very far wrong, after all.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND" OFFICE: Dickens's *Dictionary of Continental Railways for May*. BAILLIERE, TINDALL, AND COX: *Nature's Hygiene. A Series of Essays on Popular Scientific Subjects, with Special Reference to the Chemistry and Hygiene of the Eucalyptus and the Pine*. By C. T. Kingett. *How to Feed an Infant*. By Benson Baker.

"BAZAR" OFFICE: *Practical Boat-Building for Amateurs*. Illustrated with Working Diagrams. By Adrian Neison. New and Revised Edition by Dixon Kemp.

BENTLEY: *The Purcell Papers*. By the late Joseph Sheridan Le Fanu. With a Memoir by Alfred Perceval Graves. 3 vols.

BLACKWOOD AND SONS: *Foreign Classics for English Readers*. Edited by Mrs. Oiphant.

Saint Simon. By Clifton W. Collins.

Reata; What's in a Name. By E. D. Gerard. 3 vols.

DAVID BOGUE: *Epidemiology; or, The Remote Cause of Epidemic Diseases in the Animal and in the Vegetable Creation. With the Cause of Hurricanes and Abnormal Atmospheric Vicissitudes*. By John Lurkin. Part II. Second Edition.

ELLIOT STOCK: *Christian Certainties; being Five Short Addresses delivered at St. Paul's Cathedral, at the Mid-Day Service, Lent, 1850*. By the Rev. Gordon Calthrop.

FARM JOURNAL OFFICE: *The Potato Disease, and How to Prevent It*. By Frederick Bravender.

HODDER AND STOUGHTON: *The Human Body and Its Functions. A Second Course of Lectures delivered in the Lecture-Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association*. 165, Aldersgate-street, London, E.C. January—March, 1850. By H. Sinclair Paterson.

IRVING: *First and Blackett*.

Sir Gibbie. New Edition. By George Macdonald.

KEGAN PAUL: *Portugal: Old and New*. By Oswald Crawford. With Maps and Illustrations.

Health. By W. H. Corfield.

LETT'S AND SON: *Hirschhorn's Business Map of London and Suburbs. With a Directory and an Index to 3100 Streets*.

STANFORD: *The London Geographical Series: Geography for Little Children*. By Antonia Zimmern. With Maps and Illustrations.

Tourist's Guide to Devonshire. By R. N. Worth. In two Parts, South and North. With Maps and Plan.

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MEETING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT: ARRIVAL OF NEW MEMBERS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

## MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Like unto the play of "Hamlet," not only with Hamlet left out, but with Claudius and Horatio also absent, was the assembling of the new Parliament on Thursday, April 29. Neither Mr. Gladstone, nor Lord Beaconsfield, nor Mr. Bright was present. Nevertheless, there was a considerable gathering of the curious inside and outside Westminster Hall to take note of the new and old members entitled to seats in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the long robe were not wanting, as will be seen from the above Engraving, to give variety to the aspect of the assemblage of spectators within the hall. So strongly is their honourable profession represented in the new House that these worthy practitioners in the Courts of Westminster might almost be said to claim a vested interest in the Lower Chamber—as a stepping-stone to "another place." Whilst they regarded with characteristic coolness the new and familiar faces that passed them, the general public present respectfully saluted the best-known members as they entered Westminster

Hall, and proceeded to the House by way of the members' entrance on the left-hand side of the hall. The bearded face of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the witty advocate of "Local Option," will be recognised in our Illustration. The hon. Baronet is being saluted by a couple of the firm yet civil members of the police force who efficiently guard the approaches to the House. The second member is as yet unknown to fame. After him comes Sir Robert Carden, the venerable City Alderman lately returned as Conservative member for Barnstaple, and in the rear is one of the youngest but one of the most promising members of the new Government, Sir Charles Dilke.

Very animated was the scene on the floor of the House itself. A jubilant celebration of the Liberal victory was apparently going on. Mr. Potter, and Mr. Peter Rylands, with Mr. Trevelyan, took undisputed possession of the front Opposition bench for the nonce. Mr. Shaw, the genial leader of the majority of the Irish Home-Rule Party, was the centre of a laughing group composed of himself, Major Nolan, and Mr. Macdonald. Here Sir Wilfrid Lawson

was to be observed shaking hands heartily with Mr. Leonard Courtney, whose features betrayed a consciousness of his having been "left out in the cold" by the creator of the new Ministry. There Mr. Walter was to be seen pursuing his labyrinthine way through the throng of members, greeting and greeted right and left. Viewed as a whole, it was plain that what has been aptly termed the "baldocracy" predominated largely in the heterogeneous gathering when each hat had been removed and placed on one or the other of the benches to secure seats in a Chamber too small by half for the accommodation of its members.

Mr. Brand, bland and cordial as a host, was ubiquitous; and was received with equal warmth on both sides of the House. Shortly after he had exchanged greetings with Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and other leaders of the Opposition (who bore up bravely against the overwhelming majority that faced them), Captain Gosset, the Sergeant-at-Arms, cleared a lane through

the crowd of members on the floor. Way was thereby made for "Black Rod." Bowing with practised courtliness, General Sir William Knollys announced that the attendance of hon. members was desired in the House of Lords to hear the Royal Commission read.

Across the lobbies and corridors to the Upper Chamber, headed by Sir Erskine May, dutifully flocked a strong contingent of Commons, and halted at the Bar. The late Ministry was represented by Earl Cairns and the Duke of Northumberland; and the present Government by Lord Selborne, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lord Sydney, who sat in front of the Throne as her Majesty's Commissioners. The Royal Commission having been duly read, the Lord Chancellor said:—

My Lords and Gentlemen.—We have it in command from her Majesty to let you know that her Majesty will, as soon as the members of both Houses shall be sworn, declare the causes of her calling this Parliament; and, it being necessary a Speaker of the House of Commons should be first chosen, it is her Majesty's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit and there proceed to the choice of some proper person to be your Speaker; and that you present such person whom you shall so choose here to-morrow, at two o'clock, for her Majesty's pleasure.

#### RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER.

Returning to their own Chamber to carry out the instructions of the Lord Chancellor, hon. members filled the Ministerial side to overflowing, occupied each of the side galleries; and one gap on the second Opposition bench below the gangway was closed by a few of the Parnellite section of the Irish Home-Rule party, led by Mr. O'Donnell. In a corresponding position on the Ministerial side now sat Mr. Mitchell Henry, who, it need hardly be said, seemed scarcely to have turned a hair since he was last in the House. Not far from him sat Mr. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh, the new members for Northampton. Mr. Shaw surveyed his followers from above. Not altogether reconciled to their fate seemed Mr. Stansfeld and Mr. Ottway as they took back seats on the Ministerial benches. Quite gleeful, on the contrary, looked Sir Charles Reed and Mr. John Holms, who had secured good places immediately behind the Treasury bench. It was from a similarly advantageous seat that Sir T. D. Acland rose to propose, with some prolixity, the re-election of Mr. Brand as Speaker, in laudation of whom as an example to new Radical members it seemed probable at one moment that the hon. Baronet would slide into the refrain of "Like a fine old English gentleman, one of the olden time." Sir Philip Egerton emphatically joined in the chorus, so to speak, in seconding the motion; and Mr. Brand, with his blushing honours thick upon him, modestly accepted once again the burden imposed upon him, courteously referred to it as an honour, and seasonably reminded hon. members that it was for that House "to set an example of freedom and order in debate, which constitute the life-blood of Parliamentary Government." Mr. O'Donnell, with that graceful absence of self-assertion which characterises him, then took it upon himself to express approval of the choice on the part of the "third Party" whom he represented. The Speaker was then unanimously re-elected; and briefly returned thanks from the Chair. It devolved on the Marquis of Hartington's brother and henchman, Lord Frederick Cavendish, to congratulate the right hon. gentleman on his re-election; and it was noticed that there was a strong family resemblance between his mode of speech and that of the noble Marquis. Sir Stafford Northcote, in rising to add his congratulations, was received with general cheering, which clearly indicated the high estimation in which the new Leader of the Opposition is held by both Parties, and the firm and bold tone in which he bore witness to the urbanity and impartiality of the Speaker betokened a manly resolve to face the Liberal hosts with the dauntless courage shown for years in the same place by the Earl of Beaconsfield.

#### SWEARING-IN MEMBERS.

On the morrow the ceremony of taking the oath of allegiance to the Queen and signing the roll was begun by the Speaker. But first the right hon. gentleman was summoned by "Black Rod" to the House of Lords. There he was graciously assured by the Lord Chancellor that her Majesty had "most readily" approved and confirmed him as Speaker. Safe in the haven of his own Chair again, the Speaker duly informed hon. members that he had in the Upper House "laid claim to all your ancient rights and privileges—freedom of speech in debate, freedom of arrest for your persons and servants, freedom of access to her Majesty the Queen whenever occasion may require, and that the most favourable construction may be placed upon all your proceedings." Throughout the afternoon, the example set by the Speaker was expeditiously followed; and a goodly number of Commons took the usual simple oath of allegiance, standing round the two additional tables placed for their convenience as they read the words from the tablet each held:—

"I, —, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God."

One by one—the new members instructed by the Clerk—they thereafter passed down on the Ministerial side of the Treasury table, and subscribed their names in the book in the manner illustrated on another page. The "swearing-in" was continued on Saturday, when a son of the Speaker, Mr. H. R. Brand, was among those who took the oath, and the hon. member for Cambridge, Mr. W. Fowler, made an affirmation. A slight interruption occurred on Monday. Sir Robert Carden and other legislators had signed the book, shaken hands with the Speaker, and passed to their seats, when a solitary member approached the table, apparently in some doubt as to what he should do. This was Mr. Bradlaugh. He preferred a request that he should be allowed, in declaring allegiance, to make a simple affirmation; and stated that he had "repeatedly for nine years past affirmed in the highest courts of justice in this realm." But the Speaker deemed the point too grave to settle himself, and referred it to the House. Meantime Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew. Evidently prepared for the emergency, Lord F. Cavendish moved and Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion that, as in the cases of Mr. Pease in 1833 and Baron Rothschild in 1850, the question should be referred to a Select Committee. This was accordingly done eventually, but not before a strong endeavour was made from below the gangway on the Opposition side to delay the consideration of the matter—a delay which Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Walpole deprecated, and which was not granted.

Later in the afternoon, new writs, consequent on the acceptance of office by various members, were moved for by Lord Richard Grosvenor, the new Patronage Secretary to the Treasury; and the swearing-in of orthodox legislators was resumed. On Wednesday the Commons adjourned until Monday next. It is understood that the practical business of Parliament will begin on May 20.

The trial of Mr. Jerom Murch and his colleagues in the direction of the West of England Bank, for fraud and conspiracy, was brought to a close on Wednesday, the eighth day of the trial, with a verdict of "Not guilty."

#### THE NEW MINISTRY.

##### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Gladstone.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Selborne.
Lord President of the Council	Earl Spencer.
Lord Privy Seal	Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State for the Home Department	Sir W. Harcourt.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Earl Granville.
Secretary of State for India	Marquis of Hartington.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Earl of Kimberley.
Secretary of State for War	Mr. Childers.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Earl of Northbrook.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Forster.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Bright.
President of the Local Government Board	Mr. Dodson.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Chamberlain.

##### NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Chamberlain	Earl of Kenmare.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord Charles Bruce.
Lord High Steward	Earl Sydney.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Cork.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Westminster.
Comptroller of the Household	Lord Kensington.
Postmaster-General	Mr. Fawcett.
Vice-President of the Council	Mr. Mundella.
Chief Commissioner of Works	Mr. Adam.
Judge-Advocate-General	Mr. Osborne Morgan.
Paymaster-General	Lord Wolverton.
Under-Secretary for Home Department	Mr. Arthur Peel.
Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Sir Charles Dilke.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	Mr. Grant-Duff.
Under-Secretary for India	Marquis of Lansdowne.
Under-Secretary for War	Earl of Morley.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance	Sir John Adye.
Financial Secretary to the War Office	Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Lord Frederick Cavendish.
Patronage Secretary to the Treasury	Lord Richard Grosvenor.
Junior Lords of the Treasury	Sir A. D. Hayter.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Mr. John Holms.
First Naval Lord of the Admiralty	Sir Astley Cooper Key.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Brassey.
Secretary to the Local Government Board	Mr. J. T. Hibbert.
Secretary of the Board of Trade	Mr. Evelyn Ashley.
Attorney-General	Sir Henry James.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Farrer Herschell.
Lord Advocate	Mr. John M'Laren.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Balfour.
Governor-General of India	Marquis of Ripon.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Earl Cowper.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord O'Hagan.
Attorney-General for Ireland	Mr. Hugh Law.

#### KEITH JOHNSTON'S GEOGRAPHY.

The late Mr. Keith Johnston, F.R.G.S., whose death last year, in a march through the region of East Central Africa from the seacoast to Lake Nyassa, has been mentioned in this journal, left an important work in the hands of Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, the eminent geographical publisher. It has now been given to the world in a volume which forms a suitable companion to the whole series entitled "Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel;" the several volumes of which, "Africa," by Keith Johnston, "Central and South America," by Mr. H. W. Bates, and "Australasia," by Mr. A. R. Wallace, are approved text-books of information respectively upon each main division of the globe. The present treatise, "A Physical, Historical, Political, and Descriptive Geography," is really a condensed encyclopædia of the results of geographical science, comprised within the 463 pages, closely printed, of one small octavo volume, with an ample furniture of maps, charts, and diagrams. In the introductory chapter, on "Direction and Distance," the elements of local surveying, and the art of drawing plans or maps, are familiarly explained, to illustrate the larger processes of terrestrial geography. This is followed by an historical review of the gradual expansion and development of man's acquaintance with the surface of the earth, from the earliest recorded times, say a thousand years before the Christian era, down to the present day; the entire length of time being divided into periods of two or three centuries each, with small coloured maps showing, at each stage, the growing patches of known human habitation, commercial visitation, military conquest, emigrant colonisation, or maritime discovery, in the midst of a dusky surrounding background of outer ignorance. A large amount of historical dates and leading facts in this department will be found here packed in a very small compass. Physical geography comes next, including the form, dimensions, and astronomical motions of the globe, its zones and regions of climate, the distribution of land and water, the atmospheric and oceanic currents, their effects on vegetable and animal life, and the ethnological divisions of race and language, and of religion and political subjection among mankind. These general essays have occupied altogether not much above 150 pages of the volume. The remainder, exceeding 300 pages, is apportioned between Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, with convenient and natural subordinate groups of the different nations and countries. Thus we have, in Europe, "the Teutonic States," including Great Britain, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark; while "the Romanic States"—namely, France, Spain and Portugal, Italy, and others—and further, "the Slavonic States" of Russia and Eastern Europe, are placed together in the same manner. This arrangement, however, cannot so well be applied to all the dispersed and confused varieties of population in Asia and in Africa, where the author has wisely preferred a territorial basis of subdivision. He shows excellent judgment and comprehensive mastery of the whole subject, with decisive consistency in his method of exposition throughout the detailed pieces of descriptive statement. The publisher of "the London Geographical Series" may be congratulated upon having had the assistance of Mr. Keith Johnston in this part of it; and, to the friends of that lamented gentleman, there is a melancholy satisfaction in its completion just before his untimely decease in the East African wilderness. The book, we are told, was then actually passing through the press; "the last portions of the MS. were sent from Zanzibar, and proofs left by the return mail, that they might receive attention from him during his halt there, or on his outward journey; but, before they had arrived, Mr. Keith Johnston had fallen a victim to exposure and the climate." The final revision was, therefore, executed by his friend Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Drew, of Eton College. We give two illustrations of the place where Mr. Keith Johnston died, at Beho Beho, and of his grave beneath the shade of a tree, in our publication of March 27.

Professor Huxley will deliver the opening address at the Science College at Birmingham on Oct. 1.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bampfield, J. R. M.	Vicar of Tuckington; to be Vicar of Mithian, Cornwall.
Bean, B. M.	Curate of Christ Church, Timperley; Vicar of Cubbington.
Bidder, Henry T.	; Vicar of Holbenton, otherwise Holberton.
Cook, J. L.	Curate of Addingham; Curate of Christ Church, Whitehaven.
Dalry, Thomas W.	; Vicar of Madeley, Newcastle, Staffordshire.
Evans, John Owen, late Vicar of Margam	; Vicar of Towny, Denbigh.
Gerratt, W. V.	; Incumbent of Gannow, Habberham Eaves, Burnley.
Hennah, William Townsend	Vicar of Streatley, Berks.
Hodge, W. H.	Curate of St. Gluvias, Penryn; Vicar of Tuckington.
Johnson, Thomas	; Vicar of Eastington.
Lascelles, John	; Vicar of Sheriff Hutton.
Morgan, John	Rector of Dowlais, South Wales; Vicar of Bangor.
Mozley, Arthur	; Vicar of Saul.
Peel, Frederick	Senior Curate of Driffield; Vicar of Heslington, York.
Preedy, Digby Henry Cotes	; Vicar of King's Norton.
Raymond, Charles A.	Curate of St. Mary, Stoke, Ipswich; Rector of St. Mary-le-More, with All Hallows, Wallingford, Berks.
Sleight, W. B.	Curate of St. Katharine's, Northampton; Vicar of Swadlincote, Wake, Baldwin Eye; Vicar of Millington with Givendale.
Walters, T. R.	; Vicar of St. David's, Carmarthen.
Windle, Henry Edward	; Vicar of Upavon, Wilts.— <i>Guardian</i> .

The Rev. Joseph B. Pearson was consecrated Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, at St. Paul's Cathedral, last Saturday.

Dr. Ryle will be consecrated first Bishop of Liverpool on St. John Baptist's Day, June 24, at York.

The Frances Ridley Havergal Church Missionary Memorial Fund now amounts to above £2000, a sum contributed in eight months by 12,000 contributors.

The Convocation of Canterbury assembled yesterday week, when Lord Alwyne Compton, the Dean of Worcester, was unanimously elected Prolocutor.

The parish church of Overbury, which has undergone restoration, was reopened by the Bishop of Worcester on Thursday week.

On the 27th ult. the new Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Mold, was consecrated by the Bishop of St. Asaph. This church is intended for the Welsh-speaking inhabitants of that large and increasing community.

We are informed that the sermons at the opening services of the Church Congress, to be held at Leicester, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, are to be preached by the Archbishop of York and the Dean of Llandaff.

The Bishop of Ely on Tuesday consecrated the new Church of St. Barnabas, Mill-road, Cambridge, which has been built in a new district, at a cost of £4500. It will accommodate about 480 worshippers, and the seats are free.

On Thursday week the Bishop of Oxford reopened the ancient parish church of Hampstead Norris, near Newbury, after restoration by Mr. Silver, of Maidenhead. The architect was Mr. Baker, Adelphi-street, London. The funds were raised by the Vicar, the Rev. H. Grantham.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Exeter consecrated a new church which has been built at Dartington, near Totnes, from plans of Mr. J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., upon a site which has been given by the patron, Mr. Champernowne. The work has cost £12,000.

The *Liverpool Courier* says that Mr. William Atkinson, J.P., D.L., of Claremont, Southport, as a thank-offering for the appointment of Dean Ryle to the Bishopric of Liverpool, has given £1000 to the Bishop-Designate to meet the expenses attendant upon his taking possession of the see, and of his removal to the city.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Bath and Wells laid the foundation-stone of a church in the district of Rowbarton, Somerset. The cost will be defrayed out of a fund of £5000, towards which the Rev. F. J. Smith, of Taunton, contributed £3000 as a thank-offering for the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey.

The report of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for the year states that the gifts by the benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices slightly decreased during the year, but the auditors' statement shows that the trusts of the corporation on Dec. 31, 1878, amounted to £3,845,556, against £3,814,920 on Jan. 1 of the same year.

The new church erected at Wilden, near Stourport, was consecrated on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester. The site was given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the cost of the structure, with church furniture, organ, and other matters, has been defrayed by Mr. Baldwin, the outlay being upwards of £2000.

The City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education has voted £150, and the Clothworkers' Company 100 guineas, to the building fund of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution. The Mercers' Company have voted fifty guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women.

A meeting of delegates from the metropolitan vestries was held yesterday week at St. Martin's Vestry Hall to discuss the question of the water supply of London. A resolution was unanimously passed for the appointment of a deputation, who are, at an early date, to seek an interview with one of the members of the Government, to urge the passage of a bill without delay, suspending until the end of the next Parliament the power of the water companies to augment the charges made by them respectively in the metropolis.

The May Meetings are in active operation. On Monday the United Presbyterian Synod began its annual sittings in the new college buildings, Castle-terrace, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. George Jeffrey, Glasgow, the retiring Moderator, preached the opening sermon, and also an opening address. The Rev. Professor Calderwood was appointed Moderator for the ensuing year. On the same day the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society was held in Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. It was announced that there is a deficit of £25,000 in the funds of the society.—The National Temperance League held their annual meeting in the evening. The Bishop of Bedford presided. The annual report stated that of the 60,000 men in the Navy upwards of 7000 were registered abstainers, and more than one half of the 4000 boys in training-ships had signed the pledge; while in the officers' branch there were 158 members. In the Army the estimated number of abstainers was about 20,000. The income for the year had been £7045.—The anniversary meeting of the Church Missionary Society, held on Tuesday at Exeter Hall, was largely and influentially attended. The report stated that £221,723 had been received during the year, while the expenditure had been £200,307. Earl Cairns spoke of the operations of the society, and the Rev. Canon Ryle, Bishop Designate of Liverpool, dwelt on the same theme. Later in the day there was a supplementary meeting in the same hall. The Earl of Aberdeen presided on Thursday week at the annual meeting of the Society for Missions to Seamen. The report, which was adopted, stated that last year's income was £15,237, an increase of £1159 over that of the previous year. The mission staff never was so strong as at the present moment, although it still falls far short of the needs of the commercial marine. Yesterday week the annual meeting of the Turkish Mission Aid Society was held at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The fifth appearance this season of Madame Albani took place on Saturday; when, as Amina in "La Sonnambula," that excellent artist sang with the grace and brilliancy which have heretofore rendered this one of the most charming of her many attractive performances. In the pathos and despair of the music of the Bed-room scene, Madame Albani displayed those enhanced powers of emotional expression which have been gradually developed since her earliest appearances. Signor De Reszke (whose recent successful débüt we have already recorded) was an excellent Count Rodolfo, and gained a well merited encore for his artistic delivery of the aria "Vi ravviso." Signor Gayarré, as Elvino, appeared to less advantage than in more demonstrative parts, the music of which is better suited to his declamatory style than the suave strains of Bellini's opera. Mdlle. Bauermeister was an efficient Lisa, in lieu of Mdlle. Zenari, who was indisposed.

On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was given, and included the fine singing and acting of M. Lassalle as Renato, a performance on which we commented last season. Mdlle. Turolla was to have been—as last year—the Amelia; but, owing to indisposition, was replaced by Mdlle. Mantilla, the cast having included Madame Scalchi as Ulrica, Mdlle. Bauermeister as the Page, and Signor Carpi as the Duke. "Faust" was announced for Tuesday, "Lohengrin" for Thursday, and "L'Africaine" for this (Saturday) evening.

The first of this season's concerts in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with an attractive programme contributed to by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The announcement of the reopening of this establishment, for the regular season of Italian opera, on Saturday, May 15, has already been made; and we are now in possession of Mr. Mapleson's programme of arrangements for the forthcoming performances. The list of re-engagements includes the names of Mesdames Christine Nilsson, Gerster, Marie Roze, Trebelli, Hélène Crosmont, and Lablache; Mdlles. Marimaon, Minnie Hauk, Vanzandt, Salla, and Tremelli; Signori Fancelli, Campanini, Runcio, and Frapolli; MM. Candidus, Maas, and Roudil; Signori Galassi, Del Puente, Foli, Ordinas, and Monti, and Herr Behrens. New appearances are to be made by Mdlles. E. Nevada, I. Valerga, E. Robinson, I. Martinez, Madame L. Swift, and Miss L. Cary (the two last from the New York Academy of Music); Signori Lazzarini and Papini. The band and chorus are stated to be as before; but the name of the conductor is not given.

Two absolute novelties are promised:—Signor Boito's "Mefistofele," with Madame Nilsson in the cast, and "Il Rinnegato," composed by Baron Bodog Orczy; besides which, Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is to be reproduced, with the changes recently made by the composer.

The principal dancers will be Madame Cavalazzi and the two Mdlles. Monti.

The subscription is to be for twenty nights.

Summer concerts, including performances by the principal artists of the establishment, will be given at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall.

## SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Yesterday (Friday) week this society closed its forty-eighth season with a performance of Handel's "Israel in Egypt," this having been announced as the last concert given in Exeter Hall, which building has become the property of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is, however, reported that an arrangement is likely to be made by which the Sacred Harmonic Society may probably continue its occupation of a locality with which it has been associated for so many years.

Last week's performance of "Israel" was distinguished by all those grand effects which result from the large number of executants assembled at these concerts. In this work the sublime choruses are the chief features, and these were finely given; the "Hailstone" chorus having had to be repeated. Other encores were those of the tenor air "The enemy said," excellently declaimed, by Mr. E. Lloyd, and the duet for two basses, "The Lord is a man of war," assigned to Mr. Hilton and Mr. H. Cross. The solo soprano and contralto music was efficiently rendered, respectively, by Miss Annie Marriott, Mrs. Suter, and Madame Patey. Sir Michael Costa occupied his accustomed post as conductor, and received a special demonstration of applause. After the oratorio the National Anthem was given; and this was the close of the society's forty-eighth season, but it is to be hoped not its final performance in Exeter Hall.

Last week's concert of the Philharmonic Society (the fifth of the series) included the first performance here of a manuscript overture (No. 8) composed by Mr. C. E. Stephens, and entitled "Recollections of the Past," in which there is some skilful and effective orchestral writing, whether or no the aesthetic qualities claimed for it by the composer are fulfilled. The work has before been heard at a concert of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society in December, 1879, when, as in last week's performance, it was received with much applause. The other orchestral pieces on the occasion now referred to were Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony and Cherubini's Overture to "Lis Abencerrages." Miss Anna Mehlig and Mr. Walter Bache gave a fine rendering of Mozart's Concerto for two pianofortes, and M. Emile Sauré played with brilliant execution Herr Max Bruch's first Violin Concerto. Miss Lillian Bailey sang with much effect Handel's aria, "Lusinghe più care," from "Alessandro;" Herr Henschel was applauded in Mozart's aria, "Mentre ti lascio," and the two vocalists were associated in an effective manuscript duet, "Oh, that we two were Maying," composed by Herr Henschel. Mr. Cusins conducted, as usual. The next concert takes place on May 19.

The second of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts—last Saturday afternoon—brought forward, for the first time in England, an overture composed by Herr Goldmark to Heinrich von Kleist's drama, "Penthesilea." The work contains some effective passages, but is laboured in style and prolonged to an extent that becomes wearisome in concert performance. M. Saint-Saëns played, for the first time in England, the earliest of his several pianoforte concertos—op. 17, in D—a work that contains much skilful writing, especially for the solo instrument. The elaborate and difficult pianoforte part was admirably rendered by the composer, who was greatly applauded. M. Saint-Saëns also gave a short unaccompanied solo, and, in association with Madame Montigny-Rémaury, his fine series of variations, for two pianos, on a theme by Beethoven. This last, and several vocal pieces, contributed by Mrs. Osgood, were introduced in consequence of Mr. Sims Reeves's absence, owing to indisposition. This gentleman's son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, who has long been studying singing in Italy, is to make his first public appearance at Mr. Ganz's fourth concert, on June 12. The third concert takes place on May 29.

Last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace—the inaugu-

ration of the summer season—included some effective performances, vocal and instrumental, in the great Handel orchestra. Operatic pieces and ballads were contributed by Mesdames Trebelli, Marie Roze, and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. The programme also comprised Mendelssohn's military overture, an extract from Wagner's "Meistersinger," and the March and Battle Hymn from his "Rienzi," a "Marche Héroïque" by Massenet, and a coronation march by Meyerbeer, a characteristic piece entitled "A Turkish Patrol," by Michaelis (encored), and Handel's "Largo." Besides the Crystal Palace orchestra, the bands of the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream, and the Scots Guards co-operated in the performances, which were conducted by Mr. Manns. This (Saturday) afternoon there is to be a popular ballad concert.

Mr. Ludwig and Herr Daubert—highly esteemed respectively as violinist and violoncellist—began their fourth season of chamber concerts last Saturday afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music. The programme of the opening concert comprised Schubert's stringed quintet (in C), Beethoven's posthumous quartet, op. 127 (in E flat), Brahms's sonata for pianoforte and violin (rendered by Herr Bonavitz and Mr. Ludwig), and vocal pieces contributed by Miss H. Nunn. The dates of the remaining concerts are—May 15, June 5, and 19.

The morning concert of that excellent pianist Mdlle. Mehlig took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, when the instrumental selection included Bach's prelude and fugue in A minor, studies and other pieces by modern composers, Beethoven's "Kreutzer" sonata for piano and violin, in association with Herr Straus, and Schumann's variations for two pianofortes, in co-operation with Madame Haas.

Mr. Henry Parker's third Pianoforte Recital took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and at the same time Mr. W. Austin and Mr. W. E. Bendall gave an operatic matinée at St. George's Hall. The programme consisted of two new operettas, "The Stepmother," written by Arthur Sketchley, and "Lovers' Knots," by C. V. Bridgman.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's dramatic cantata, "The Corsair," was performed on Wednesday evening (with full band and chorus) at St. James's Hall, for the first time in London—the work having originally been produced, with marked success, at the Birmingham Festival of 1876. The solo vocalists engaged were Madame Marie Roze, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. B. McGuckin, and Mr. F. King. There was also a miscellaneous selection, in which other eminent artists appeared.

A new oratorio, "Israel in the Wilderness," composed by Dr. Dearle, was performed at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. Carter; and Handel's "Messiah" is announced for Saturday evening next, at the same hall, for the benefit of Mr. Carter.

The third subscription concert of the twenty-fifth and last season of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir took place yesterday (Friday) evening, when Madame Albani was announced to contribute to a miscellaneous programme.

The third of Mr. John Boosey's afternoon ballad concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with an attractive programme.

The third matinée of Mr. John Ella's Musical Union will be given next Tuesday afternoon.

The South London Choral Association gives its fourth evening concert on Tuesday next at St. James's Hall.

The important series of Richter concerts at St. James's Hall, to which we have already drawn attention, will begin next Monday evening, when two orchestral symphonies will be given—Beethoven's No. 1 and Schumann's No. 4—besides other pieces.

On Wednesday evening an oratorio entitled "Emmanuel" is to be performed for the first time at St. James's Hall. It is the composition of Dr. Joseph Parry, of the University College of Wales. Mr. Weist Hill's orchestra, a full chorus, and efficient solo vocalists are engaged.

Mr. Charles Hallé's twentieth season of pianoforte recitals will begin next Friday afternoon; the dates of the remaining performances being May 21 and 28, June 4, 11, 18, and 24, and July 2.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council yesterday week it was resolved, at the instance of the Music Committee, to establish a school of music of a high class in the city of London, and the committee were authorised to take the necessary steps to organise and give publicity to such a school, at an expense not exceeding £350 for the current year.

## THEATRES.

At the Court on Saturday morning a revival of an English version of "La Dame aux Camélias" was produced, rewritten, under the name of "Heartsease," by J. Mortimer. The piece was originally represented at the Princess's, and some years ago obtained a hearing with considerable difficulty. Mr. Mortimer has removed from his present version the weak passages, and generally improved the dramatic construction. This has been done in order to fit the piece for the appearance of Madame Modjeska in the character of its heroine. This lady, whose real title is the Countess Bozena Chlapowska, has now for many years connected herself with the fortunes of the stage, and has already acquired a reputation in America, making her débüt at San Francisco, and securing an instant popularity. She has had many critical admirers, who have preferred her to Rachel as an artist. Much of this laudation is, of course, extravagant, and some of it injudicious; but there is no doubt that the lady has extraordinary talent and the taste to take the good side of a character rather than the evil, whenever a choice is possible. In the character of Constance in the present play there is much that suits her idiosyncrasy. The love of excitement attributed to the heroine may, doubtless, be predicated of herself; and admirably did she realise the different phases of such a character as they were developed in the story of her love for Armand Duval (Mr. Arthur Dacre), who suffers from her caprice, and denounces her for her inconstancy. In this great scene the actor and actress commanded applause for the great ability they both evinced; the latter, however, distinguished herself by the unmistakable proofs of genius that she exhibited. We shall probably ere long witness her in a stronger part.

The Park Theatre has distinguished itself this week by the reproduction of Mr. Robert Hall's adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel of "Edwin Drood." More than one writer has endeavoured to give a satisfactory solution of the mystery pertaining to this unfinished story, which the gifted author designed for the crowning monument of his literary life. A few years ago the present adapter produced it at the St. George's Hall under the title of "Alive or Dead," and this version he has now transferred to the Park in an improved shape. He has comprised the subject in four acts, and treated it with much skill. The piece is adequately acted, and illustrated with some excellent scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. It was preceded by a new comedietta, by Mr.

Evelyn Jerrold, entitled "Cæsar's Wife," a well-written dialogue-play, but somewhat too long for so slender an argument as it contains. The house was numerously and fashionably attended.

At the Haymarket on Saturday the late Mr. T. W. Robertson's excellent comedy of "School" was revived, with an excellent cast. The work is one of the best of the author's productions, and has been well selected for the present stage under its new management. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft resume their original parts in the performance—Jack Poyntz and Naomi Tighe—and it is pleasant to trace again the course of their love. Mrs. Bancroft retains all the charms of her acting in the part, and excited, perhaps, more than the old enthusiasm with her old, sly, familiar ways and constitutional disposition for jocose dialogue. Nor is Mr. Bancroft less at home, and never fails to secure the appreciation of his audience for the good points which he so skilfully brings out of his obtuse hero's character. Beau Farintosh, too, is well personated by Mr. Arthur Cecil; and Mr. H. B. Conway's Lord Beaufoy is, on the whole, as effective as it is in good taste. Mr. Forbes Robertson has an ungrateful part in that of Mr. Krux, but shrank not from delineating it with more than usual force, and Mr. Kemble gave also a strong impersonation of Dr. Sutcliffe. We have to notice Mrs. Cunningham's first London appearance in the rôle of Mrs. Sutcliffe, her dignified style being very suitable for the character. The suffering Bella was admirably acted by Miss Marion Terry. The scenery throughout was exceedingly picturesque and attractive.

Some surprise has been expressed at the dissatisfaction expressed by the audience at the production of Mr. H. J. Byron's last burlesque, entitled "Trovatore; or, Larks with a Libretto." Various attempts have been made to account for "the unwelcome verdict." One opinion is that "the actors had not shaken down" into their respective parts, and from nervousness and other causes had failed to do justice to the witty dialogue. Others think that the burlesque had been hastily written, and put into rehearsal before the final revision of its text. A generally sound critic describes it as a "harmless and unambitious trifle," requiring, after its initial night, "time and study to work up into an amusement acceptable to the patrons of this form of entertainment." One fact is mentioned by the writer, his "inability," and that of the audience, to trace "the value of the travesty in its relation to the opera-book." We think that the last fact accounts for the failure. The audience had probably neglected to understand what the writer meant by "larks with a libretto," and were therefore not prepared for the license he took to depart from the text and situations of the original work. The so-called burlesque was, in a great measure, an independent composition; this the audience had discovered, but never thought of ascertaining whether the substituted matter had sufficient merit to justify its presence on its own account. Mr. Byron had doubtless intended, by his sub-title, to premonish them of the fact, and to claim their judgment on the interpolated examples of wit which had no authority in the text of the opera, and were entirely due to the humour and invention of the adapter. Now that this is fully understood, and the performers have become perfect in the dialogue, the public may willingly accept the gratuitous additions in the new extravaganza.

Mr. Augustus Harris will produce this evening, at Drury-Lane, on a great scale, a new ballet, entitled "Les Sirènes."

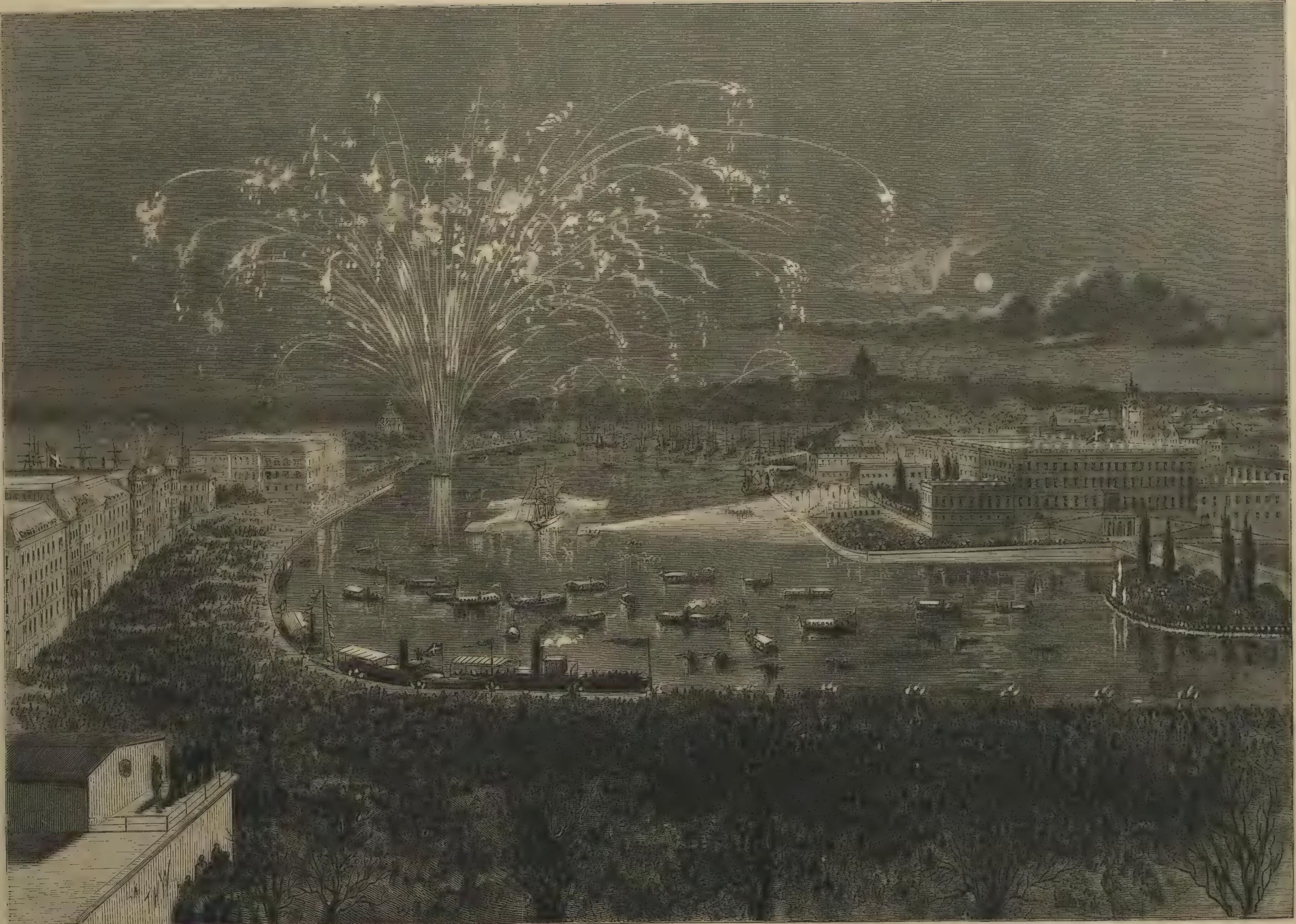
On closing the current season of the Princess's it is intended to take down the present theatre and build a new one better adapted for the accommodation of a larger audience. The structure as it now stands was built on the site of the old Oxford-street Bazaar, burned down in 1829, and was opened in September, 1840, for promenade concerts. Two years afterwards Mr. J. M. Maddox undertook its management, and opened it for dramatic performances on Boxing Night, 1842. The property was purchased from the creditors of Mr. Hamlet, a silversmith and jeweller in Piccadilly, the original proprietor of the house, by Mr. Montague, for the sum of £14,500. Ultimately, the management was vested in Mr. Charles Kean, who sank many thousand pounds in spectacular revivals of Shakespeare's great plays on its boards. Since then its history has not been very important. It is hoped that the new edifice will prove a more fortunate possession for its conductors.

The Roscius Dramatic Club announce a special dramatic entertainment next Friday, at Ladbroke Hall, Notting-hill. Among the performances will be the farce "Tweedleton's Tail Coat," by T. J. Williams; and Westland Marston's one-act drama, "Amy; or, the Hard Struggle."

## THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

We gave an account last week of the arrival of the Swedish Arctic exploring-vessel, the small steamer Vega, at the home port of Stockholm, and the reception of Professor Nordenstjöld and his companions by the King of Sweden and Norway. Our illustration of the festal illuminations there, from a sketch by a Swedish correspondent, will not therefore demand a further explanation. It was late on the Saturday evening, the 24th ult. when the Arctic voyagers and circumnavigators of Northern Asia, who had been away since July 4, 1878, landed at Stockholm. They were first welcomed by the municipal authorities, and were then, by the King's command, escorted to the Royal Palace, where his Majesty, Oscar II., greeted them with the utmost cordiality. The next day being Sunday, there was a thanksgiving service for their safe return, in the Royal Chapel, after which the King went to visit the ship, and presented to each of her officers and crew a medal commemorative of her adventurous voyage. In the evening, there was a banquet at the palace or castle, where his Majesty proposed the health of Professor Nordenstjöld, Captain Palander, and the other explorers, in a very animated speech. The beautiful scene of the harbour quays, and surrounding buildings of the city, with the many vessels, boats and steam-launches, lighted up by the illuminations and fireworks, is well shown in the view we have engraved.

The Municipal Council of the city of Vienna some time since ordered the preparation of an artistic memorial of the splendid festival pageant with which the "Silver Wedding," or twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage, of the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph I., with the Empress Elizabeth, was celebrated on April 27 last year. A number of the best Viennese artists were commissioned to design a series of large cartoons, representing the triumphal arches and pavilions of state, the street decorations, and the processions, comprising the very picturesque and characteristic groups of historical and antique costume-figures, which were arranged by Professor Makart, the celebrated German historical painter. This work has been executed under his direction, jointly with that of Herr Andreas Streit, the architect, and Herr Fux, another artist of local repute. A reduction of the cartoons, by the process of heliographic printing, has been produced under the superintendence of the Vienna Society for Multiplication of Works of Art. The first of ten parts, with descriptive text, has been sent to our office, and seems very well done.



RECEPTION OF PROFESSOR NORDENSKJÖLD, THE SWEDISH ARCTIC EXPLORER, AT STOCKHOLM.—SEE PAGE 460.



## ELECTION OF SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

The political constitution of this realm, as most of our readers know, admits twenty-eight members of the Irish peerage and sixteen of the Scottish peerage, chosen by their peers of each country, to sit along with those who belong to the peerage of England, and to that "of the United Kingdom." A Scottish peer of the highest rank, such as the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Buccleuch, owes his seat in the House of Lords to the possession of some English peerage; the Duke of Argyll sits only as Baron Sundridge, and the Duke of Buccleuch, as Earl of Doncaster. The election of the "representative" Scottish peers takes place at the time of electing a new House of Commons for the duration of the new Parliament. Our Artist has sketched a few Illustrations of the assembly convened for this business at Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh, on Friday, the 16th ult.; but it must be confessed that there is not such a degree of outward grandeur as might be expected, considering the high national dignity of the occasion, and the old historical renown of romantic Holyrood. The Picture-Gallery, in which apartment the peers of Scotland meet, is 150 ft. long, 27 ft. wide, adorned with grim portraits of the ancient Scottish Kings; here it was, as Sir Walter Scott describes in "Waverley," that Prince Charles Edward gave his Court ball on the eve of Preston Pans; and here doth the Queen's Lord High Commissioner receive the Ministers and Elders of the Established Kirk. But the Peers affect no great show of state upon the important political occasion we have to notice. They were presided over by the Earl of Glasgow, holding the office of Lord Clerk Register; and the only costumes to be remarked were the robes of the Lord Provost and two or three Baillies of Edinburgh, the Town Clerk, the Convener, and the advocates or barristers acting as clerks. The Edinburgh civic municipality, jointly with the Bailie, the Fiscal, and the High Constables of Holyrood, are charged to provide for the security and good order of the assembly, so that there is no attendance of a Royal Guard, such as might befit the character of the Palace; and the Scottish peerage have no Black Rod or Serjeant-at-Arms, or gentlemen and yeomen ushers. Their Lordships had just come in, as quietly as they could enter any common house of public business, for a railway company's meeting or a local Petty Sessions; and they had left their hats on a side table in one of Queen Mary's rooms up stairs, where private conferences had taken place before the public election. The method of procedure would not much interest our English readers; but as the entire roll of peers was called over, certain protests were handed in, with reference to claims of precedence or disputed titles, as in the well-known case of the Earldom of Mar, which gave rise to much discussion. The election of peers to sit in the new Parliament at Westminster was about to be proceeded with, but the Marquis of Queensberry, one of those who sat in the last Parliament, had something to say about it. His notion was that the re-election of all who were content to be re-elected should be taken as a matter of course, and that there was only one vacancy to be filled up, caused by the retirement of Lord Sinclair. It appeared, however, that the majority of peers had agreed to negative the re-election of the noble Marquis himself, upon the ground, as he was perfectly aware, that he had given offence to public sentiment by openly professing disbelief in the Christian religion. This motive was avowed by the Marquis of Lothian, who led the opposition to the re-election of Lord Queensberry; and there was a brisk little debate, in which complaints of bigotry, intolerance, and persecution were answered by the charge of individual presumption, and of "denying what the people of this country hold most dear and sacred." Their Lordships then proceeded to the voting, which was effected by each peer giving in a list of the sixteen whom he chose to nominate; some papers were signed by proxy for absent peers, the whole number being from fifty to sixty. The Marquis of Queensberry got only five votes. The peers elected were the Earls of Mar, Morton, Strathmore, Haddington, Airlie, Leven, Selkirk, and Dundonald, Viscount Strathallan, and Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Elphinstone, Borthwick, Blantyre, Colville, and Balfour. The Rev. Professor Flint pronounced a benediction. Our Sketches further include a few scenes on the staircase and in the corridors, with the Palace beadle, the special constables, and their Lordships' men-servants outside. The inscription on a wall is that which commemorates a builder employed long ago to restore part of the Palace.

Earl Fortescue has accepted the office of president of the sanitary congress to be held in Exeter in the autumn, and the local arrangements, under the direction of the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, promise to be most complete.

The first annual competition of the Regimental Shooting Association of the 3rd City of London Rifles was held last Saturday at the Rainham Ranges, Essex. Private T. Briggs was the highest scorer. The challenge cups of the Ward of Vintry, Broad-street Ward, and Lime-street Ward companies of the London Rifle Brigade were also shot on Saturday at Rainham. That of the Ward of Vintry was won by Private Eccles.—By order of the War Office, the first three of the series of brigade field-days of the metropolitan volunteers proposed to be held this season takes place to-day (Saturday), in Hyde Park and on Wimbledon-common, when it is anticipated that 7000 men will parade.

Several Benevolent Institutions have recently held their annual dinners.—Under the presidency of the Duke of Connaught, the thirty-first anniversary dinner of the German Hospital was held on Thursday week night at Willis's Rooms, and subscriptions amounting to £3642 were announced.—A large company assembled the same day at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of celebrating the thirteenth anniversary dinner of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, the subscriptions being £1905.—Lord Rosebery presided yesterday week at the biennial dinner held at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Ventnor Consumption Hospital. Lists of subscriptions amounting to £1418 were announced, including a donation of £50 from the chairman.—The annual dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution was held on Monday evening at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, the subscriptions amounting to £2300.—At the anniversary dinner of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest the subscription list amounted to about £3000.—The biennial festival dinner of the Royal Medical Benevolent College was held at the Langham Hotel. The chair was taken by Sir William Jenner, Bart. Before the close of the evening contributions were announced to the amount of £1300, including, besides Royal donations, £100 from Sir William Jenner himself, £105 from Mr. Erasmus Wilson, £50 from Sir William Gull, and £52 10s. from Mr. J. W. Eccles.—On Tuesday the festival of the governors and friends of the Charing-cross Hospital was held at Willis's Rooms, Lord Denman in the chair. The subscriptions reached £2500. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a conversation on Tuesday night at the Mansion House in support of the Farnham Home for Little Boys. A similar appeal by Lord Mayor Lusk during his term of office produced £800.

## FOLKLORE OF MAY.

May Day, from its association with the bright and joyous season of Spring, has always been a popular festival in this country. Its origin is somewhat obscure. Some have traced it to the Floralia of the Romans; while others connect it with the Druids, who celebrated their worship of Baal—the Sun god—lighting large fires on the hill-tops at this time; hence the day is still called by the Irish and Scotch Highlanders "Beltaine" or "Beltine"—i.e., Baal's Fire. May Day, however, is not observed with the same enthusiasm as in days gone by, when it was customary for young people of all ranks to go very early in the morning a-Maying. Thus Shakespeare tells us it was almost impossible to make the people sleep on May morning; and in Chaucer's "Court of Love," we are told how "forth goth all the Court, both most and least, to fetch the flowris fresh and blome." Herrick, too, says:—

Come, we'll abroad, and let's obey  
The proclamation made for May;  
And sin no more, as we have done, by staying;  
But, my Corinna, come, let's go a-maying.

May-dew was held of singular virtue in former times; and young women would go into the fields soon after sunrise to bathe their faces in it so as to ensure a good complexion during the ensuing months. Pepys speaks of his wife going to Woolwich to get a little change of air, and to gather the May-dew. This custom is still kept up at Edinburgh.

Maidens also threw may-dew over their shoulders, in order to propitiate Fate in allotting them a good husband. One of the most popular observances was the erection of a May-pole, around which, decorated with flowers and ribbons, our merry ancestors danced throughout the greater part of the day. Indeed, so universal was the practice that one of our London parishes, St. Andrew-under-Shaft, derives its name from the May-pole which overhung its steeple. One famous May-pole stood in Basing-lane, and was in the time of Stow kept in the hostelry called Gerard's Hall; and Pope refers to another which was erected upon the site of the present Church of St. Mary-le-Strand:—

Where the tall may-pole once o'erlooked the Strand;  
But now, so Anne and piety ordain,  
A church collects the saints of Drury-lane.

Most of the village May-poles have disappeared, and only one here and there may be seen standing on some village green. A pretty custom—happily immortalised by our Poet Laureate—was the election of the May Queen. For many days previous to May-Day the important question in most villages among the fair sex was, "Who will be Queen of the May?" As soon as the eventful day arrived, the young girl selected for this honour was crowned by her comrades with choice spring flowers, and treated with every mark of respect befitting her exalted position. This practice, although nearly obsolete, is still kept up in a few remote villages. Formerly the milkmaids had a grand pageant on May Day, when they went from house to house carrying a pyramid composed of silver tankards, cups, and salvers, borrowed for the occasion, gaily decorated with flowers. Sometimes, too, a milch cow was tastefully dressed out, and paraded along the streets by a young girl, who exerted her skill in the performance of some graceful dance. From time immemorial the chimney-sweepers have made May Day their special holiday, when, fantastically attired in tawdry finery, they dance round a "Jack-in-the-green"—a figure consisting of a man concealed within a frame covered with evergreens and flowers. Nearly every village has had its own peculiar way of celebrating this day, although very many of the customs once enthusiastically kept up have either died out or only linger on. In Cornwall May Day is known as "Dipping Day," from a practice, once prevalent, for boys to "dip" or wet those who failed to have a piece of "may" in their button-hole; and at Looe there is a popular rhyme—

The First of May is Dipping Day,  
The Sixth of May is Looe's Fair Day.

The fishermen of Weymouth have a pretty custom of putting out to sea to scatter garlands on the waves; and in the village of Randwick, Gloucestershire, three cheeses were formerly carried upon a litter, festooned with garlands, as far as the churchyard, and rolled three times round the sacred building. At Magdalen College, Oxford, the choristers still assemble on the top of the beautiful tower and usher in the day with singing; and at Burley, in Hampshire, a May-pole is erected, and a May Queen is chosen by lot. In some places the children take their garlands from door to door, singing at the same time a carol, of which the following is a specimen:—

Good morning, Misus and Master,  
I wish you a happy day;  
Please to smell my garland  
Because it is the First of May.

In most of the farmhouses of Suffolk it was an old custom that any servant who could bring in a branch of hawthorn in full blossom should receive a dish of cream for breakfast; and in Northumberland the May syllabub, made of warm milk from the cow, sweet cake, and wine, was prepared for the May-feast. Clare, "the peasant poet" of Northampton, in one of his MS. ballads, has charmingly described the celebration of May Day at Helpstone, near Peterborough. At Baldock, Hertfordshire, the peasantry formerly made their "lord and lady of May" in effigy; and at Minehead, in Somersetshire, the practice of "hobby-horsing" was kept up. In Westmorland, it was customary to make May goslings, a custom similar to that observed on April-Fools' Day.

Rogation Sunday (2nd) received its name from the three following days, called "Rogation Days," when litanies were sung along the streets, accompanied with processions—a practice which continued till the Reformation. Rogation Week has been variously styled Cross Week, Grass Week, and Gang or Procession Week; and at this period were made the parochial perambulations to fix the bounds of the parish. It seems to have been customary at these annual processions to read the Gospel under a tree; hence the term Gospel Tree, in allusion to which Herrick says,

Dearest, bury me  
Under that holy oak, or Gospel tree,  
Where, though thou seest not, thou mayst think upon  
Me, when thou yearly go'st in procession.

There are several pieces of weather-lore associated with the "Invention of the Cross," or Holyrood Day (3rd). A Yorkshire rhyme informs us that—

If dry be the buck's horn on Holyrood morn,  
'Tis worth a kist of gold;  
But if wet be seen ere Holyrood e'en,  
Bad harvest is foretold.

In Scotland, too, according to an old proverb—

If the hart and the hind meet dry and part dry on Rood Day fair,  
For six weeks of rain there'll be nae mair.

Ascension Day (6th) has been popularly called "Bounds Thursday," from the custom of beating the bounds of the parish, transferred by a corruption of Rogation processions to this day. In the metropolis the "beating of the bounds" is observed in many parishes; the clergy, churchwardens, and school children go in procession to mark the boundaries; and, in some cases, where the line runs through private property, the authorities claim the right to enter and mark the boundary

stone. In Northampton this ceremony is called "beating the cross," and in many parts of the county it is termed "Possessing." The pretty custom of decorating the wells at Tissington, in Derbyshire, is still kept up, and much artistic taste is displayed at these "well-dressings." This day is not without its superstitions. Thus in Devonshire the peasantry rise early—

To see, upon Ascension morn,  
The spotless Lamb through ether borne,

the notion being that the figure of a lamb actually appears in the East. In many places rain which may fall is saved and bottled as a specific remedy for sore eyes. In Wales there is a superstition among those engaged in the slate quarries that if work is continued on Ascension Day an accident will certainly follow. If it rain on Ascension Day ever so little it is said to foretell scarcity and murrain; but if it be fair, then the contrary, and fine weather to Michaelmas.

The "Furry Festival" has been held from time immemorial at Helston, in Cornwall, on the 8th of this month. According to tradition, it originated in the victory of St. Michael over the "dragon that laid waste the land," the pictorial representation of which gallant deed forms the town arms of Helston; and this town the good saint is supposed to have rescued from the monster's destruction. The young people *fadè* (go) into the country, and return adorned with flowers, dancing to music through the town. In the evening various entertainments are given, in which the "fadè" dance is one of the chief attractions.

The festival of Whitsuntide (16th) was formerly observed with much gorgeous ritual, when it was customary to dramatise the descent of the Holy Ghost. The origin of the term Whitsun is uncertain, and various derivations have been suggested. Some derive it from Wytsunday—i.e., Wit or Wisdom Sunday, because, as a writer of the fourteenth century tells us—

This day Witsonday is cal'd,  
For Wisdom and Wit seuenefold  
Was goun to the Apostles on this day.

In Yorkshire, it is still called Whissunday—i.e., Wisdom Day. Others derive the word from White Sunday, in allusion to the white garments of the neophytes, Whitsunday being one of the two chief seasons for baptism. And some again connect it with the word Pentecost. The Whitsun mysteries which were acted at Chester, during Whitsun week, were costly pageants, each mystery having been set down at fifteen or twenty pounds present money. The Whitsun ales were meetings, usually held in some barn near the church, in which feasting formed the prominent feature. The ale, brewed for the occasion, was sold by the churchwardens, and any profit was expended on the repairs of the church. Many of the old customs observed at this season have become obsolete. Some churches were decorated with birch; and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, is annually strewn with rushes. At St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, after Divine service on Whitsunday, bread and cheese were distributed to the congregation; to defray the expenses every householder paid a penny. At Lichfield, the "Court of Array," or view of men and arms, was held on Whitsun Monday, when every householder failing to answer his name was fined a penny. At Hinckley, Leicestershire, a fair took place, when the millers from the neighbourhood walked in procession, with the "King of the Millers" at their head. Brand mentions an old custom, called the "Boys' Bailiff," which was kept up at Wenlock, in Shropshire. It consisted of a man who wore a hair-cloth gown, and was called the bailiff, a recorder, justices, and other municipal officers. They called at the gentlemen's houses, where they were regaled. On Whitsun Tuesday, the Eton Montem, a custom peculiar to Eton, took place biennially, but latterly triennially. It was originally kept up on St. Nicholas Day. Whitsuntide is not without its superstitions. Thus the sun is said to dance on Whitsunday morning, but less vigorously than at Easter. According, also, to an old notion, "Whatsover one asks of God upon Whitsunday morning, at the instant when the sun rises and plays, God will grant it him."

A piece of weather lore tells us that "if it happens to rain on Whitsunday, much thunder and lightning follow, blasts, maledews, &c.; but, if it be fair, great plenty of corn." The absence of the sun on Whitsunday morning is a bad sign, and said to forebode misfortune.

Trinity Sunday (23) is an important day on the Continent, as, should it rain, it is said to predict wet weather for many ensuing weeks. In this country it was formerly observed by processions of children, with garlands of flowers and ribbons. On the eve of Monday after Trinity the Welsh strew a sort of fern called "Red yn Mair" before their doors. At Kidlington, Oxfordshire, an amusing custom was practised on the Monday after Trinity Sunday. The maids of the town, with their hands tied behind them, ran after a fat lamb, and the one that caught it with her mouth was declared "Lady of the Lamb."

Corpus Christi Day (27), the Thursday following Trinity Sunday, is a grand festival in the Romish Church; and formerly in our own country, as well as abroad, religious plays were performed. In the festivals of this day, says Mr. Timbs, "originated Shrewsbury Show, and similar pageants of trading companies, corporation officers, and religious fraternities." The "Husbandman's Practice" tells us that if this day "be fine, then it is good, and causes fruit, plenty, and the lambs to die."

Royal Oak Day (29th) is still popularly observed in some parts of the country. Its return in London is chiefly marked by the appearance of oak-apples in the harness of omnibus horses. In Devonshire, the children celebrated this anniversary by carrying about May Dolls, decorated with flowers; and in Derbyshire it was customary to place sprigs of oak over the doors of houses. It was called "Oak and Nettle Day" in Nottinghamshire; and its nickname in Hampshire is "Shigshag Day." After breakfast the young men, bearing a slip of oak, go from house to house, leaving also a piece at each. Should they not receive anything in return, they say—

Shig-shag, penny a rag,  
Bang his head in Croomell's bag,  
All up in a bundle.

In Cornwall, the usage of wearing an oaken leaf was enforced by spitting at or "cobbing" the offender. Many superstitions have clustered round this month. From the earliest times it has been considered unlucky for marriage—

Marry in May, and you'll rue the day.

In Suffolk, to sleep in a room with the white thorn in bloom in it will "surely be followed by some great misfortune;" and, according to an old proverb—

If you sweep the house with blossomed broom in May,  
You're sure to sweep the head of the house away.

In many places the following rule is carefully adopted—

He that would live for aye  
Must eat sage in May.

A warm May is unhealthy, for it "makes a fat churchyard;" and "water in May is bread all the year." The uncertainty of the weather has given rise to various proverbs—

May, come she early or come she late,  
She'll make the cow to quake.

And a good maxim warns us, "till May be out, change not a clout."

## OBITUARY.

SIR E. WILLIAMS.

Sir Edward Eyre Williams died recently at his residence in Raby-place, Bath, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was the sixth son of the late Mr. Burton Williams, of the island of Trinidad, by his marriage with Jane, daughter of Captain Hartley, of the 48th Regiment of Foot. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1833. For many years he was one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and received the honour of knighthood on his retirement from that post in 1878. Sir Edward married, in 1841, Miss Jessie Gibbon, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gibbon, of Lonmay, Aberdeenshire.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BOURKE.

Lieutenant-General Oliver Paget Bourke died on the 28th ult. at Kingstown. The deceased officer obtained his first commission in the Army as Ensign in 1835, and served with the 17th Regiment during the campaign of 1838-9 in Afghanistan and Beloochistan. He also served in the Crimea at the siege of Sebastopol in command of the regiment from December, 1854, to February, 1855. He received the medal for Ghuznee, medal with clasps for Sebastopol, the Turkish medal, and the Fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie. For some time the deceased General was exon of the Yeomen of the Guard. He was promoted to Captain in 1844, became Major in 1852, Lieutenant-Colonel 1855, Colonel 1860, Major-General 1868, and Lieutenant-General 1877.

## MR. CARTWRIGHT.

William Sheward Cartwright, Esq., J.P., counties Monmouth and Glamorgan, died on the 3rd inst., at his residence, Stowhill, Newport, Monmouthshire. He was the fourth son of the late Thomas Cartwright, of The Hill, Bewdley, Worcestershire, and was born in 1811. He was chairman of the Penarth Harbour Dock and Railway, director of Newport Dock, and other companies, and colliery proprietor in Monmouth and Glamorgan. For the last twenty years he had a small but successful stud on the turf, his best horses being Ely, Albert Victor, and George Frederick. With the latter he won the Derby in 1874.

The deaths are also announced of—

Lieutenant-General Percy Hill, C.B., recently, at the age of about sixty-two. He commanded the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, and subsequently throughout the suppression of the Indian Mutiny of 1867-8, including the capture of Lucknow and numerous other affairs during the campaign in Oude. He attained field rank in 1868, and was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1877.

The Rev. William Bowstead Richards Jacobson, on the 29th ult., after a lingering illness. The deceased, who was a son of the Bishop of Chester, graduated with honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1864, and from that time till 1877 laboured incessantly among the poor in the East End, having been the founder of the Golden-lane Mission. It was hoped that a long voyage would re-establish his health, but he only returned to England to die.

Mr. Biggs Andrews, Q.C., on the 28th ult., aged eighty-five, at his residence, Heavitree House, near Exeter. Mr. Andrews was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on Oct. 27, 1814; called to the Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1819; was "invited" up to the Bench on April 21, 1837, and was treasurer in 1846. Mr. Andrews was the last Commissioner of Bankrupts for the Exeter district.

## THE QUARTERIES.

The April publication of the *Quarterly Review* sustains its well-established character as the accomplished and consistent organ of Conservative principles, and of old-fashioned, solid, orderly social interests, of the English country gentleman's approved type, with an open eye for the widening field of general knowledge. "David Hume" is treated very fairly, though convicted of a certain torpidity of moral sentiment, and by no means credited with a severe love of truth; his philosophical exhortations are shown to be really adverse to modern Atheism and Materialism, in the correct development of their logical results. "The English Flower Garden" is a learned and scientific dissertation on a very pleasant subject. A review of the biography of the Marquis Wellesley, and an article upon Indian finance and taxation, will be acceptable to readers who devote attention to the affairs of our Eastern dominion. "The Slavonic Menace to Europe" is a gloomy outpouring of Russophobe consternation, which we trust is quite unfounded; and we must equally decline to condole with the writer of "The Conservative Defeat."

In the *New Quarterly Magazine* for April the series of descriptive and critical notices of "Our Public Schools" is continued with an account of Marlborough, which may engage the attention of parents and guardians and tutors of youth. Mr. Thomas Hardy's tale of "Fellow-Townsmen" is likely to attract the lighter minds which have a taste for familiar scenes and characters in fiction. The antiquarian commentary of Dr. Jusserand upon the roads and modes of travelling in England during the Middle Ages, is carried on in a third article. "Miracle Plays," and "Illusions of Perception," are the topics of separate essays; Mr. Edmund Gössé contributes an heroic poem on "The Death of Arnkel;" the inevitable "Russia" and "The General Election" are discussed from a discreet Liberal point of view; and, in "Jacobins and Levellers," we have some instructive notes upon the political conditions of England about the end of the last century, when French Revolution principles were greatly dreaded.

The contents of the *Church Quarterly Review* consist principally of articles on what may be called professional subjects, including one on prayers for the dead, evincing a strong leaning towards the practice, and others on parish registers, liturgical colours, and Anglican orders. The most important of the other papers are an interesting historical sketch of the suppression of the Templars in this country, and a review of the life and works of Alceo Alceardi, the best Italian poet since Leopardi's time.

The *Victorian Review* is full of contributions, mostly able, and all testifying to the activity of intellectual life in that colony. The most interesting, of course, are those treating of specifically Australian subjects, such as the very encouraging views with which we are here presented of the prospects of North-Eastern Australia, and of the export of dead meat to Europe. An account of an Australian's tour in the New Forest is interesting for the reverse reason.

Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, took the chair last Saturday evening at the annual banquet prior to the opening of the exhibition. The company was numerous and distinguished, and amongst the speakers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Admiral Inglefield, Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Paget, Mr. Bret Harte, the Lord Mayor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

MARIANA (Bruges).—It is an accepted theory that a problem should be solved from the diagram, or upon a board without moving the pieces; but, in practice, only a few attempt it, and fewer succeed. If you persevere you will find facility come to you with experience.

W E B (Bond-street).—The letter was one of half hundred to the same effect upon the same subject, and therefore called for no special mention.

G J W (Notting-hill).—The solution of the position is 1. Kt to K 2nd; P, or Kt takes Kt; 2. B to K 5th; and 3. Kt to Q 5th. Mate.

LETICRUS.—The openings should be committed to memory, and retained there by practice with players who also know them.

W B. (—). After 1. Kt from B 5th to Kt 3rd, P to B 4th, White can continue with 2. Kt takes P and mate by 3. Kt to Kt 5th. (2.) You must please excuse us from editing another editor.

EARL MARDEN.—A very neat problem indeed. The author of No. 1886 will be gratified to learn that you have displayed so much interest in his problem.

D A (Dublin).—The dual mate is unfortunate, but the offence is not "rank," only some trouble.

L S (Leeds).—The club is open only to members, we presume, and the match is therefore public only in the sense that the games played in it will be reported. You should write to the secretary for permission to witness the play.

E L G (Blackwater).—The supplemental Pawn is ineffective; see the author's solution.

N F (Clifton).—Thanks for the game; it shall appear next week.

J T (Grosvenor-square).—The two-move problem is good, if correct. Thanks for the slips; these are the first that have come to hand.

S F (Cardiff).—The conception is crude; and the sacrifice of the Queen is hackneyed. The problem is therefore unsuitable.

C O (Chester).—During his visit to Europe Mr. Morphy played 154 games on even terms with the best players of the time (1868), and his score was 119 won, 21 lost, and 14 drawn. The largest score against him was made by the late Mr. Barnes, who won 7 and lost 19.

Va (U.S.A.).—The notice was meant for you. Your solution of No. 1884 is correct.

J W (Portland, U.S.A.).—Correct solution of No. 1885.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1886 received from Hereward, Norman Rumbelow, D R Towner, F Wheately, Edward Sand, R J Brooks, Senex, H T Young, C F Jones, Oamo, Dabbsill, Cant, W Burt, W E Burton and Co, Shadforth, J. Le Page, D A (Dublin), Edipus, Lisburn, W S Leest, G C Baxter, R H Barnes, and F A Bright.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1887 received from H B. East Marden, Shadforth, Norman Rumbelow, Hereward, Julia Short, E L G, James Murphy, D T Towner, M Gupta, L Noren (Sweden), H Langford, L H Sharwood, W D Jones, F Hampton, H Barrett, W H Miles, T G H Glynn, B L Dyke, J R Dow, F A Bright, Trefina, Popes, Helen Lee, E P Villanyi, E Elsberg, F Wheately, R H H Jupiter, J. W. Bininton, Alpha, An Old Hand, H C D, N Warner, T W Cossell, W E E, M O'Halloran, James Dobson, Vindex, Squire, J. Gray, Ben Nevis, C Oswald, Woggolepp, R Jesso, G Darragh, Kentish Man, Senex, Y H Best, S Farrant, W G Jackson, Percy Smith, H Brewster, Elsa V, Boltsbridge, J W W, E J Brown, Tobias, F L S, Kitten, Lulu, Abracadabra, Da Bishill, P S Shenele, A R, C F Jones, J Lindley, C S Cox, S Fagans, Dalphard (of Bowness), L H Tippett, Nerina, G Fosbroke, D W Kell, G L M, An Old Hand, P A Page, D A (Dublin), Emma Hedley, Lisburn, W M Curtis, Arthur Ash, H J J, Z Ingalls, W S Leest, W A Plumb, E Elsberg, S E Woods, John Tucker, G O Baxter, W Scott, G T B Kyngdon, E Yelwarp, Dr. F St, A H Empson, W G Garfield, S. Cholwell, Smutche, Mariana (of Bruges), Theodor Willink, F West, E J Johnson, F Littleboy, and H R Barnes.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1886.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K 2nd P to R 4th  
2. B to K B 2nd K moves

NOTE.—The foregoing is the author's solution, but, as our correspondents are aware, the position admits of several others.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1887.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K sq P to B 7th\*  
2. B to Q B sq P to K 6th  
3. Kt takes K P K takes P  
4. Kt to B 5th, discovering checkmate.

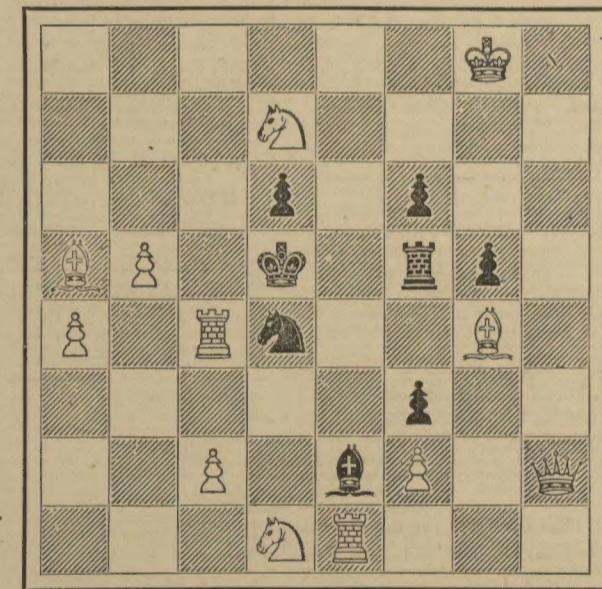
\* If Black play 1. K takes P, White continues with 2. B to Q B 5th, mating next move. If, in reply to 2. B to Q B sq, Black play 2. K takes P, then follows 2. R takes K P (ch), &c.

## PROBLEM NO. 1890.

By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

(From his forthcoming Collection of Two-Move Problems.)

BLACK.



WHITE. Black to play, and mate in two moves.

The deciding Game for the second and third prizes in the Löwenthal Turnney of the City Chess Club, between Messrs. W. E. VYSE and T. H. PIPER.

(Roy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. V.) BLACK (Mr. P.) WHITE (Mr. V.) BLACK (Mr. P.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 19. R takes R (ch) K takes R  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 20. Q takes P R to K B sq  
3. B to Kt 5th P to Kt 3rd 21. R to B sq (ch) K to K sq  
We believe this to be just as unsound as the phase of the defence which springs from a K. Kt to K B 2nd, against which 4. P to Q 5th is a good continuation.  
4. P to B 3rd B to Kt 2nd 22. R to K sq K to Q sq  
5. P to Q 4th P takes P 23. Q to Q Kt 4th P to Kt 3rd  
6. P takes P Kt to K 2nd 24. R to Q sq Q to B 4th  
7. Kt to B 3rd Castles 25. Q to Q 4th K to B sq  
8. Castles P to Q 3rd 26. Kt to K 4th K to Kt 2nd  
9. B to K B 4th B to Kt 5th 27. P to Q 4th R to Q sq  
10. P to Q 5th Kt to K 4th 28. P to Q 6th  
11. B to K 2nd P to K B 4th A very well-timed stroke.  
12. Kt to K B 5th B takes K 29. Q to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
13. Q takes B Q to Q 2nd R to Q 2nd  
14. Kt to K 6th R to B 2nd 30. R to K B sq  
15. Kt takes B K takes Kt 31. Kt to B 5th (ch) P takes Kt  
16. B takes Kt P takes B 32. Q to Kt 5th (ch) K to B sq  
17. P to B 4th K P takes P 33. Q takes Kt Q to Q 5th (ch)  
18. R takes P P takes P 34. K to R sq, and Black resigned.  
Mr. Vyse therefore won the second prize, and Mr. Piper the third.

The following Game will be found interesting from the peculiarity of its termination. It was played a few days ago between Mr. B. W. FISHER and Mr. J. D. ROBERTS, of Dublin.

(Roy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. R.) WHITE (Mr. F.) BLACK (Mr. R.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 12. Q to R 5th R to K sq  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 13. P to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd  
3. B to K 5th P to Q R 3rd 14. R takes Kt Q takes R  
4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd 15. P takes Kt R takes P  
5. P to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 4th 16. Q to Q sq R to K 5th  
6. B to Kt 3rd B to B 4th 17. Q to B sq R to K B 4th  
7. Castles P to Q 4th 18. Q to K sq R to K 4th  
8. P to Q B 3rd Kt takes P 19. Q to B sq R to K B 4th  
9. P takes P Kt takes P 20. Kt to R 5th  
10. Kt takes P B takes K (ch) And as White could not, and Black would not alter their moves, the game was abandoned as drawn.  
11. R takes B Kt takes Kt

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 7, 1878) of the Right Hon. Sophia, Viscountess Dungannon (the widow of Arthur, third Viscount Dungannon), late of Folkestone, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Miss Letitia D'Arcy Irvine, the sister and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix, after leaving legacies to a friend and to servants, including some of her late husband's, leaves all her real estate, and the residue of the personality, to her said sister, Miss Irvine.

The will (dated May 25, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 5, 1878) of Dame Elizabeth Couper, late of No. 5, Lowndes-square, who died on March 14 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Richard Lyons Otway Pearson, and Francis Larken Soames, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testatrix bequeaths £14,000 upon trust for her daughter, Georgina, and a few other legacies. As to the residue of her estate, she gives two thirds to her elder son, Sir George Ebenezer Wilson Couper, Bart., and one third to her younger son, James Kempt Couper.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1876) with a codicil (dated Aug. 9, 1877) of Mr. Samuel Whitfield Daukes, late of The Knoll, Beckenham, and of No. 7, Whitehall-place, who died on March 8 last, at No. 115, Holborn, has been proved by Mrs. Caroline Daukes, the widow, and the Rev. Samuel Whitfield Daukes, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths legacies of £1000 each, payable two years after his decease, to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; to Esther Ann Weight an annuity of £35; an immediate legacy to his wife; and specific legacies and an annuity of £200 during their mother's lifetime to each of his four children, Samuel Whitfield, Henry, Frederick Clendon, and Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Woodward. The income of the residue of the property is to be paid to his wife for her life, and at her death there are some further legacies to his children and to two grandchildren, and the ultimate residue is to go to his son, Samuel Whitfield.

The will (dated Nov. 3, 1876) of Mr. Cecil Colvin Pitcairn, late of Englefield Lodge, Englefield-green, and of No. 33, Dorset-square, who died on Feb. 3 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Andrew Pitcairn, the uncle, James Colquhoun Colvin, and Clement Sneyd Colvin, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £35,000. The testator leaves the whole of his movable and immovable estate upon trust for his mother for life; at her death he bequeaths £500 each to the Curates' Augmentation Fund, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, the Home for Boys, Farnham, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in connection with the Church of England; and very considerable legacies to cousins, godchild, and others. The residue he gives to Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, and Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld and Dunblane, upon trust for the benefit of the Scottish Episcopal Church or such charitable institutions as they may think proper.

The will (dated July 13, 1876) with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1879) of Lieutenant-General Rodolph De Salis, C.B., Colonel of the 8th Hussars, late of No. 27, Ashley-place, Westminster, who died on March 13 last, has been proved by William Fane De Salis, the brother, and sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will dated (Oct. 30, 1877) with a codicil (dated April 18, 1878) of Dame Jane Crewe, the widow of the late Sir George Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Derby, late of No. 13, Queen's-gate-gardens, Kensington, who died on Feb. 10 last, has been proved by Miss Isabel Jane Crewe, the daughter, and Charles William Harpur Crewe, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1878) of Mr. Struan Edward Robertson, late of The Grove, Batheaston, Somersetshire, who died on Jan. 26 last, has been proved by Richard Twining, Charles Rothwell Norris, and Edward Gould, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1877) of General Alfred Huyshe, late of No. 46, Onslow-square, who died on Feb. 25 last, has been proved by Mrs. Julia Maria Huyshe, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated March 23, 1875) with a codicil (dated Feb. 8, 1880) of Sir Thomas Frederick Elliot, K.C.M.G., formerly of No. 7, Onslow-square, but late of No. 4, West Eaton-place, who died on Feb. 12 last at Cairo, has been proved by Edward Bromley, the surviving executor, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards amounting to £160 were granted to the crews of different life-boats for services rendered during the past month. The Hasborough, Gorleston, and Palling life-boats were, respectively, instrumental in saving the

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14 inch 43 ounces	19 7 0	20 8 6	24 11 6	16 inch 58 ounces	28 2 0	27 11 0
18 inch 80 ounces	36 18 0	38 0 0	46 0 0	20 inch 124 ounces	53 18 0	53 18 0
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